

## Bonn Now Believes Honecker Is Very Ill

East Germans Guarded on His Status  
After Surgery to Remove Gallstones

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The West German government said Wednesday that it believed East Germany's veteran leader, Erich Honecker, was very sick after what officials described as an unsuccessful gall-bladder operation earlier this month.

"According to everything that one hears, Honecker isn't doing so well," the West German chief government spokesman, Hans Klein, said at a news conference.

The Foreign Ministry in East Berlin said Mr. Honecker was "making further progress in his recovery," but it declined to comment on whether the operation had been successful.

Mr. Klein said Mr. Honecker's illness had left in doubt whether the East German leader would be able to speak by telephone with the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, about the dramatic departure of East German citizens to the West this summer. Mr. Kohl had requested the conversation and has called for a summit meeting to discuss the topic.

In a related development, West German authorities were bracing for what they expected to be a sharp increase in the flow to West Germany of East Germans now in Hungary.

The Hungarian government is considering allowing an exodus in coming days of thousands of East Germans, whose presence in Hungary is embarrassing the Budapest government, West German officials said.

These emigrants would not have to slip across the border into Austria, as several thousand East Germans already have done this summer, but may be permitted to leave openly, the officials said.

Mr. Honecker, 77, has been the East German leader since 1971. He is Communist Party general secretary and chairman of the Council of State. He has not been seen in public since Aug. 14, when he was described by Western diplomats as seemingly in poor health and having difficulty maintaining his concentration.

Mr. Honecker underwent a gall-bladder operation in East Berlin on Aug. 18. West German officials

said Wednesday that the government recently had received "indications," but no proof, that doctors had been unable to remove gallstones because they found that Mr. Honecker had cancer.

The officials emphasized that it had been impossible to confirm whether Mr. Honecker had cancer but that it seemed clear he was quite ill.

In an indication of the seriousness of the ailment, the West Berlin government announced Wednesday that a meeting planned next week between Mr. Honecker and the West Berlin mayor, Walter Momper, had been canceled, "apparently" due to Mr. Honecker's ill health.

The illness comes as the flow of East Germans to the West has confronted his government with the most embarrassing situation since construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

West German newspapers have estimated that as many as 20,000 of the approximately 200,000 East Germans now vacationing in Hungary may be planning to leave for the West rather than return home when schools reopen on Friday at the end of the summer vacation.

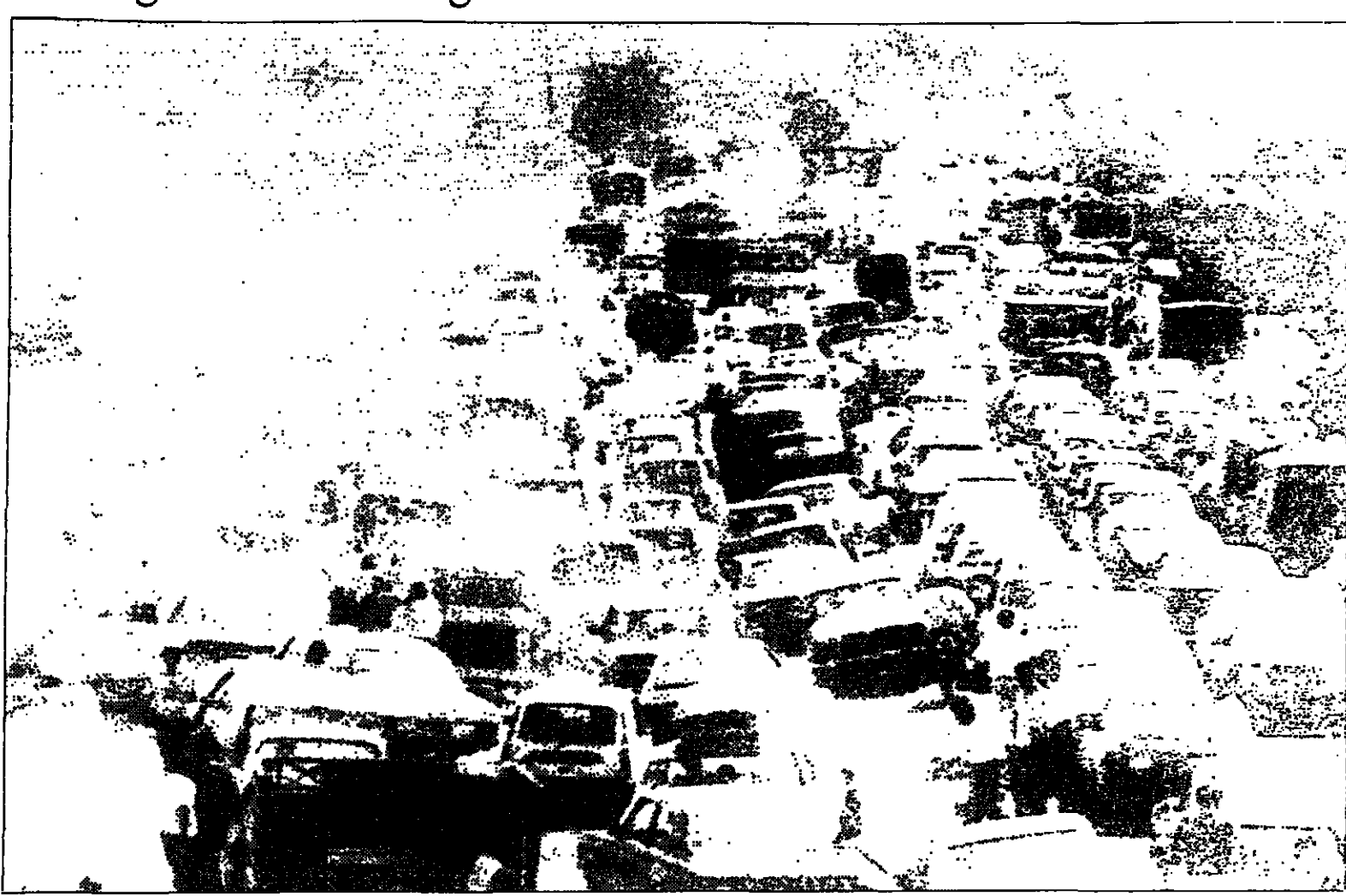
"All figures are speculative, but we have to prepare for something of major proportions," Mr. Klein said.

Four tent camps, with a capacity to shelter about 4,000, are being hastily erected in Bavaria in preparation.

The East Germans who have fled from Hungary to Austria so far this summer took advantage of Budapest's decision in May to remove most barriers along several stretches of its frontier with Austria.

In Vienna, the West German consulate provides the East Germans with train fare to reception centers in West Germany, where they automatically are granted citizenship. The border crossings have embarrassed Budapest because they technically are illegal. At a surprise meeting with Mr. Kohl and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Bonn on Friday, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth and Foreign Minister Gyula Horn of Hungary signaled they would allow departures.

## Fleeing the Unrelenting Battle for Beirut



Beirut residents fleeing renewed shelling created a massive traffic jam Wednesday on the coastal road leading south as cease-fire talks apparently failed. Page 2.

## 3 Restless Republics Yielding to Soviet Pressure

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin's recent hard-line campaign against nationalist movements around the Soviet Union appears to have had a sobering effect on the Communist Party and government leaderships in at least three key republics: Moldavia, Latvia and Lithuania.

In the Moldavian capital of Kishinev, legislators appeared to find a compromise position Wednesday after a long debate on a language law that has angered many non-Moldavians. Tens of thousands of

Russians, Gagauz, Bulgarians and other non-Moldavians have struck to protest the proposed law, shutting down the railroads and other enterprises in several cities.

At first, Moldavian nationalists in the parliament intended to change the republic's official language from Russian to Moldavian, which is almost identical to Romanian. The nationalists also insisted that all official communications, even between non-Moldavian speakers, be conducted in Moldavian.

The central press had criticized

the more radical law as discriminatory, with the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, accusing the nationalist group, the Moldavian Popular Front, of being guilty of "moral terror."

With thousands of people on both sides of the issue demonstrating outside its doors, the Moldavian parliament will resume its discussion of the language law later this week.

Like the Baltic republics, what is now called Moldavia, most of which was once part of Romania, came under the Soviet sphere of

influence after Moscow signed a pact with Nazi Germany just before World War II. When Moldavia was formed, Moscow forced the local population to use Cyrillic, rather than Latin, letters to write their native language. The new language law would allow the use of the Latin alphabet.

In the Latvian capital of Riga, the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party decided against proposals to separate itself from the country's central party organization.

Some of the more radical party

leaders in Latvia, as well as in the other Baltic republics, have said that the only way for Communists there to gain credibility among the local population was to declare their independence from the party in Moscow.

The Latvian Central Committee, however, voiced support for the removal of an article in its republican constitution that gives the party the "leading role" in society. Only the republic's legislature, however, can

See SOVIET, Page 2

## Building on Success: West Germany Booms as Easterners Flood In

By Richard E. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's rising flood of immigrants from the East bloc is raising hopes, and sales, for a wide range of businesses.

But what the new arrivals need most is housing. As a result, the country's already booming construction industry is expected to get another major boost from the stream of new arrivals, which by some estimates may provide West Germany with as many as one million new citizens over the next three years.

"If five persons make up an average household, that means we will need 200,000 new apartments," said Erhard Knechtel, spokesman for the German Construction Association in Wiesbaden.

This would mean that immigrants would require roughly 20,000 to 30,000 new apartments a year, or roughly one-tenth of the volume of overall housing construction.

"Our industry is ready to hire 100,000 new people and 30,000 trainees right away," said Martin Klaus Keune, a spokesman for the Central Association of German Builders, an organization representing 45,000 small and medium-sized firms.

He noted that many workers left the field during the slump that occurred in the middle of the decade, when construction was viewed as a declining industry in the long term.

The business will largely filter through to the country's nearly 60,000 smaller contractors, but is also expected to benefit such major construction firms as Philipp Holzmann AG, Hochtief AG and Bilfinger & Berger Bau AG.

But economists note that the construction projects are spawning waves of new orders for subcontractors, such as the cement industry, while certain retail branches, notably clothing and furniture, are also expected to benefit from people who are starting from scratch in the West.

No one can blame the West German industry for being taken by surprise.

It would have been impossible to predict the extent of the recent migration of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union and Poland as it would have been to foresee the new exodus of East

Germans through Hungary's hole in the Iron Curtain.

Nor will planning get any easier in the future. "The government seems to be expecting that the level of immigration could be high for quite some time," said Hans-Peter Wodnick, an analyst with James Capel & Co. in Frankfurt. "But it will depend how open Gorbachev leaves the curtain, and that is difficult to predict," he added, referring to the Soviet leader.

The situation is changing so rapidly that the

See HOUSING, Page 12

## Cambodia Talks End In Failure

Delegates Assert  
Factions Drift  
Toward Civil War

By Elizabeth Becker  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The conference on Cambodia was suspended here Wednesday after it failed to come up with a peace plan following a month of deliberations.

The failure leaves the Cambodian factions further apart than ever and headed toward civil war, according to most delegates.

The conference probably will not reconvene until spring at the earliest, during which time observers expect that the resistance will have launched an offensive.

In announcing the conference closure, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said, "in many areas we are not far from agreeing, and on this we will build."

Then he expressed the sentiments of many delegates by adding that perhaps "we could have gone further and gained time and avoided further suffering and more loss of human life."

With the Vietnamese reaffirming their intentions to withdraw an estimated 50,000 troops from Cambodia next month, delegates saw little hope of avoiding a civil war, now that this conference has failed to reach a political settlement.

Those fears were heightened by a statement issued by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal head of the resistance, which includes non-Communists and the Khmer Rouge. He issued his toughest statement to date, saying "as far as Mr. Hun Sen's regime is concerned, it doesn't exist but by the imperialist, colonialist, dictatorial will of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

Anticipating war, which he refused to call a civil war, Prince Sihanouk claimed "final victory will belong" to the resistance.

Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government originally installed by the Vietnamese, answered Prince Sihanouk's statement, saying: "Cambodia needs peace, we need national reconciliation."

"We are launching an appeal to all governments" which aid Cambodian resistance armies, he said, "to make good on their promises to end military aid once the Vietnamese have withdrawn."

But without a "comprehensive settlement," he said, there would be no internationally approved group sent into Cambodia to verify and monitor Vietnam's withdrawal. Mr. Hun Sen appealed to the Paris conference, to the secretary-general of the United Nations and the non-aligned movement to send representatives to verify the withdrawal.

Tuesday, a senior U.S. official

See CAMBODIA, Page 2

### Kiosk

#### Israelis Form Anti-Arab Unit

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli Army is creating a special unit to help put down the 20-month-old Arab uprising in the occupied territories after experimenting with soldiers specially trained in riot control, an army spokesman said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the city of Gaza was closed Wednesday by a general strike protesting the death of Israeli Ibrahim Abu Javah, leader of a PLO-backed student group, who was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers.

#### Glomp Protest Widens

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland's chief rabbi, Pankas Menachem Joskowicz, said Wednesday that he would boycott a "World Prayer for Peace" on Thursday marking the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II to protest a sermon by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate in Poland, that has angered Jews. (Earlier article, Page 5.)

#### General News

An Ulster Protestant group claimed it used official British intelligence to find and kill a Catholic foe. Page 2.

A police crackdown is slowing the momentum of the anti-apartheid campaign. Page 2.

U.S. personal income and spending both rose 0.7 percent in July. Page 9.

Crossword Page 7.

Dow Jones Industrial Average	
DM	1,954.5
Pound	1,577.5
Yen	144.28
FF	6.5815

## 3 More Judges Step Down in Medellin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — Three more judges resigned in Medellin, the capital of Colombia's cocaine trade, after threats from drug cartels seeking to halt a government crackdown on narcotics trafficking, the authorities said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Mayor Juan Gomez Martinez put Medellin under a curfew from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. to help combat a series of bombings and other attacks in the city.

The moves came as the government refused two cocaine traffickers' offer to leave the drug business in return for an amnesty and a cease-fire in Colombia's war on drugs.

The resignations of the three brought to 108 the number of judges who have quit since the traf-

fickers vowed on Aug. 18 to retaliate against the government, the police, journalists and others seen as a threat to the drug trade.

The traffickers have said they will kill 10 judges for every Colombian who dies on display. Page 3.

The opulent estates of Colombia's drug lords are on display. Page 3.

bian extradited to the United States to stand trial on drug charges.

The government, meanwhile, was reported to be preparing its first extradition to the United States of a drug figure since the traffickers' terror campaign began two weeks ago.

The effort to extradite Eduardo Martinez Romero, allegedly a money manager for the traffickers, is

seen a key test of the will of the Colombian government to battle the drug barons. He was arrested in the first days of an unprecedented offensive against trafficking, which began after the assassination of a presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galan, on Aug. 18.

The syndicated TV news program "Noticiero 24 Horas" reported that the Colombian government had notified Mr. Martinez on Tuesday of plans to extradite him. He was told he had five working days, or until next Tuesday, to appeal, the report said.

A U.S. anti-narcotics official had said earlier that the paperwork was going forward on an extradition request for Mr. Martinez, 35, an economist who faces U.S. charges in Atlanta in connection with a

\$1.2 billion operation for laundering cocaine profits.

President Virgilio Barco Vargas re-established the country's extradition treaty as part of emergency measures in the drug crackdown. In raids nationwide, police have seized about \$200 million in real estate including luxurious homes and office buildings, and other property such as airplanes, helicopters and cars. About 11,000 people have been taken into custody.

Drug traffickers in turn have declared war on the state and responded with a wave of bombings and burnings.

With the government crackdown continuing, leaders of two of the largest Colombian cocaine rings offered

See DRUGS, Page 2

## Biotech 'Tomato': Is It the Real Thing?

Genetically Engineered Variety That Won't Spoil Puzzles U.S. Agency

By Malcolm Gladwell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — No one knows quite what to make of the vegetable that Calgene Inc. will present to federal health regulators sometime this fall.

The California biotechnology company's creation will look, taste, and feel like an ordinary tomato. But because of a clever feat of genetic engineering, the gene that makes tomatoes go soft and mushy as they ripen has been blocked, meaning that Calgene's tomato will stay firm in the supermarket long after others have gone bad.

Is a tomato that doesn't spoil still just a tomato?

Or is a genetically engineered tomato an entirely new product, which needs extensive safety testing by the Food and Drug Administration before it can be marketed?

Over the next few years dozens of companies are expected to follow in Calgene's footsteps, transforming the U.S. food supply with genetically engineered versions of everything from orange juice to corn.

If Calgene's tomato is allowed to come to market as just another vegetable variety, it

would set an encouraging precedent for the other recombinant products to come.

But if the creation of this tomato makes it entirely different, it and other genetically engineered products could face years of regulatory review before they reach the supermarket.

With millions of research and development dollars already invested and millions more in potential sales at stake, the debate over which course the FDA should take has become heated.

Some environmentalists say that the government should look carefully at such applications, taking full precautions against whatever unknown risks may lie in the new technology. Biotechnologists counter that the risks of genetically engineered food are neither significant nor unknown and that full-scale regulatory review of all their creations could stifle an infant industry.

Both sides agree that if the argument is not resolved quickly, the public will simply avoid bioengineered vegetables, even if they do look, taste and feel like any other.

The task facing the government regulators

is to assess the impact that genetic engineering has on food safety.

The Calgene tomato presents a complicated problem, because the tools of genetic engineering are used to change the product itself. Calgene scientists altered the tomato's genes to prevent formation of the enzyme that softens the tomato, so that growers can let it ripen on the vine before harvesting — making it sweeter — and keep it on sale longer afterward.

"An organism is a harmonious orchestration of thousands and thousands of different genes," said the commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, Frank E. Young. "The introduction of a single new gene is like adding another violin. We have to determine whether the violin is doing something very different or adding to the whole chorus."

Judging just how serious and how predictable any disharmony might be is where the controversy lies. It is scientifically plausible that adding or deleting a gene could have unexpected consequences elsewhere in the plant, affecting nutritional content, for exam-

See RIPE, Page 2



Leona Helmsley, the New York hotelier, waiting with her attorney outside court on Wednesday.

## Helmsley Convicted of Tax Evasion

By Joseph P. Fried  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leona Helmsley, the self-styled hotel queen who is one of the wealthiest women in the United States, was convicted Wednesday in New York of evading \$1.2 million in U.S. income taxes.

But in the climax of a two-month trial that was closely followed by the public, the nationally known 69-year-old defendant was acquitted of the more serious charge of conspiring to extort kickbacks in cash and goods from hotel suppliers and contractors.

Mrs. Helmsley, who was quoted during her trial

as telling a housekeeper that "only the little people pay taxes," faces a maximum of five years in prison when she is sentenced Nov. 14, as well as several million dollars in fines. She was freed without bail to await sentencing.

As the verdict was announced in a packed courtroom in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, Mrs. Helmsley — who had been depicted by witnesses in the trial as greedy, arrogant and abrasive — stared somberly at the largely working-class jury but otherwise showed no emotion.

Legal experts said an appeal was likely.

Mrs. Helmsley's 80-year-old husband, Harry —

See TAX, Page 3



## Shells Rock Beirut As French Mission Apparently Falter

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Beirut relapsed into another bout of violence on Wednesday with Christian and Muslim areas coming under artillery bombardment after an effort by French mediators to arrange a cease-fire between the warring parties apparently failed.

The police said that four persons were killed and 33 wounded in renewed artillery exchanges across the entire length of the 13-kilometer (eight-mile) Green Line that separates the Muslim and Christian parts of Beirut.

As the warring factions battled with mortars, rockets and tank fire, shells struck the city's populated quarters, sending civilians rushing for bomb shelters. The bombardment started early in the day and picked up at midday. Many people were caught in the crossfire as they headed home for lunch.

Soon the streets were empty, except for ambulances taking casualties to hospitals. Government-run and private clinics in both Muslim and Christian sectors issued appeals for blood.

It was the first heavy wave of indiscriminate shelling affecting civilians since a relative lull took hold two weeks ago following an appeal for calm issued by the United Nations Security Council.

The new escalation in the fighting began Wednesday when a tanker was set on fire off the coast of the Christian enclave by shelling from Syrian and Muslim positions. The tanker, the Maltese-registered "Sun Shield," was transporting gasoline to the blockaded Christian enclave.

Two shells fell Wednesday near the residence of Sheikh Mohamed Chamseddin, the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shiite Muslims. At the time, the cleric was holding talks with the French envoy, Francois Scharer. The two moved their meeting from the living room of the residence to a hallway where they felt it would be safer, witnesses reported.

Mr. Scharer, the director-general of the French Foreign Ministry,

has been traveling since Wednesday between West Beirut and the Christian sector of the city, trying to arrange a cease-fire. He also held consultations in Damascus with President Hafez Assad of Syria and his aides.

Nabih Berri, the head of the Shiite Amal militia, said after meeting with Mr. Scharer that no agreement was reached for a truce. He said the French envoy had conveyed to him the views of the Christian military commander, Major General Michel Aoun.

Mr. Berri insisted on what he termed a mechanism for maintaining and supervising a cease-fire that would include a committee of outside observers to monitor cease-fires and prevent arms shipments from reaching the belligerents.

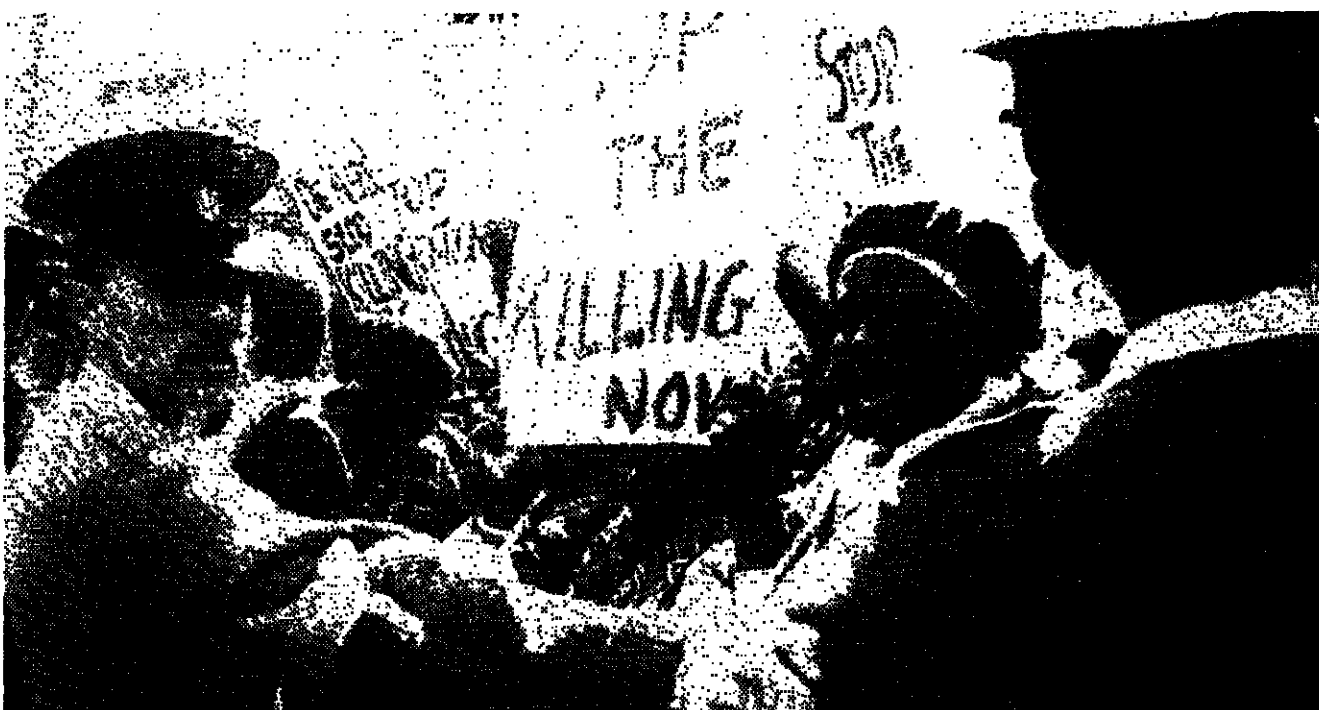
The Beirut daily An Nahar reported Wednesday that General Aoun continued to reject the proposed inspection of the coastline. Syria and its supporters have asserted that General Aoun will use a truce to import more military hardware from Iraq, Syria's arch foe.

General Aoun, 53, heads a cabinet of four Christian officers that is challenged by a predominantly Muslim cabinet led by Prime Minister Salim Hoss.

Syria, with 40,000 soldiers in virtual control of two-thirds of Lebanon territory, is the main foreign power broker in the country. General Aoun has vowed to evict the Syrian troops.

Sheikh Chamseddin and Mr. Berri expressed satisfaction with assurances given by Mr. Scharer that France was not contemplating military intervention in Lebanon. A traffic snarl developed at the Museum Gate, the only crossing point between the two halves of Beirut, during the bombardment. The gate was closed for several hours as shells fell there.

Hundreds of cars were seen leaving the city. Many families had returned during the relative calm in the past week. Since the latest round of fighting broke out five months ago, the population of the capital has been reduced to 200,000 from an original 1.5 million.



Women in Cape Town being blocked by police officers Wednesday in a march on the British Embassy to seek help for black detainees.

## Police Suppress Anti-Apartheid Protests

By William Claiborne

JOHANNESBURG — The nearly month-old campaign of civil disobedience by South African blacks has lost some of its momentum in the face of an intensive nationwide police clampdown and a sharp increase in attacks on anti-apartheid activists by white vigilantes.

Although leaders of the campaign pledged Wednesday to increase their protests in the last week before the segregated elections for Parliament, the police stepped up their beatings of protesters and their arrests of black nationalists and liberal white supporters.

About 200 black and white women, including Leah Tutu, the wife of the Anglican archbishop, Desmond Tutu, were jailed Wednesday after they began an anti-government protest march in Cape Town. Also arrested were Mary Burton, the white president of the Black Sash women's anti-apartheid group, and Dorothy Boesak, the wife of the Reverend Allan A. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

In another development, South African law and order minister, Adrian Vlok, accused Mr. Tutu of

"scandalous misuse" of his cathedral and said his role in fomenting anti-apartheid protest was unacceptable, Reuters reported.

[Mr. Vlok said that the archbishop had offered Saint George's Cathedral in Cape Town as a site after an university political rally planned for Aug. 20 had been banned under emergency regulations. "This is a blatant and scandalous misuse of the cathedral for political purposes," Mr. Vlok said at a political meeting in Krugersdorp, near Johannesburg.]

The women protesters had tried to march to the British Embassy, which is on the grounds of South Africa's Parliament, to present an appeal to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to intercede on behalf of black children detained for security offenses.

As a result of the crackdown some planned protests, particularly in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas, have faltered in their incipient stages. Others have either been postponed or quietly abandoned, apparently with the expectation that they would attract pre-emptive action by the security branch of the national police force.

An attempt by blacks to defy bus segregation laws in Pretoria has been mostly frustrated by the arrest

of about a dozen protesters before they could board all-white buses. And plans to launch an "All Schools for All People" campaign at which black parents were to have tried to enroll their children in whites-only schools have not materialized.

Moreover, nothing has been said recently about plans announced more than a month ago for a nationwide general strike during the last week of the election campaign.

Sporadic street violence by black and mixed-race residents in the Cape Flats area outside Cape Town has continued. But it is not directly connected to the carefully organized and controlled civil disobedience campaign that anti-apartheid groups launched on Aug. 2 in hopes of recreating the 1952 "Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign," which was led by the now-imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

The police have been conducting night raids on the homes of prominent members of the Mass Democratic Movement, a loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups whose activities were severely restricted by emergency decrees last year.

More than 50 anti-apartheid campaigners who openly defied

their restrictions have been charged in the last week. Scores of unrestricted protesters have been detained.

Despite the crackdown, defiance organizers said they would go ahead with a number of planned protests this weekend, including a peace rally Saturday in Soweto, at which both Archbishop Tutu and Mr. Boesak are scheduled to speak, and a sit-in by blacks at a whites-only beach in Durban on Sunday.

The Reverend Frank Chikane, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, criticized the government for not having taken more forceful action against white extremists, some of them claiming to be members of the "White Wolves" vigilante group, who over the last several days have attacked or threatened some leaders of the defiance campaign.

**New U.S. Envoy Arrives**

The new U.S. ambassador to South Africa, William Swing, arrived Wednesday to replace Washington's first black envoy to the white-ruled republic, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Mr. Swing, 54, is a white career diplomat who has served as ambassador to Congo and Liberia.

## RIPE: Biotech Tomato

(Continued from page 1)

ple, or growth rate. This has led some to call for close regulatory review.

"We're moving into unknown realms here," said Margaret Mellon of the National Wildlife Federation. "When you get rid of a gene to make a tomato go softer, you don't know what else you've done."

What many scientists say, however, is that the targeted genetic manipulations of recombinant technology — where the role of the gene is well understood — may actually pose less of a threat of unanticipated side effects than would many new varieties produced by classical breeding, where the genetic information of two plants is mixed in random combinations in a search for improved characteristics.

"When we move a specific genetic trait from one organism to another, I can tell you almost exactly what the consequences of that is," said Gary Sanderson, vice president of technology at Universal Food Corp., a leading food biotechnology company. "You can't do that when you're doing traditional breeding."

A second key point of contention is over the type of genetic modifications being made. In Calgene's case, the change appears similar to changes that have been made for years to tomatoes, either artificially or through natural mutations. Growers, for example, have long bred tomatoes to maximize their commercial shelf life. Blocking the softening enzyme is, in effect, a short cut to an end that might otherwise be accomplished.

"If you look at the physical properties of tomatoes, the levels of vitamin A and C, all the things that make a tomato a tomato, we're not going to change anything," said Donald L. Emery, Calgene's director of regulatory affairs.

But right behind Calgene's application is one from the chemical giant Monsanto Co., where a tomato has been genetically engineered to express a gene — taken from the *Bacillus thuringiensis* bacterium — which is toxic to the insects that attack the tomato plant. The new gene, which puts insect poison into every tomato cell, has never been part of a tomato plant before and could not have been added by any other means.

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TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL — Revelers at the Spanish "fried tomato" festival Wednesday, on the receiving end of some direct hits. Some 60,000 kilograms of tomatoes were hurled.

## SOVIET: 3 Restless Republics Yielding to Pressure

(Continued from page 1)

actually amend the Latvian constitution.

In the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, the republican government put off a scheduled Sept. 5 meeting at which the parliament had been expected to pass a controversial law on republican citizenship.

On Saturday, Mr. Gorbachev and the Kremlin leadership issued a scathing appraisal of the disposition of the Baltic movements, accusing both the popular movements and "nationalist hysteria" of separatist passions and criticizing the local party and government organizations for having let the situation get out of control.

Although the statement appears to have had a chilling effect on officials in the Baltic republics, many of the region's leading nationalists have said that they will continue their fight for increasing independence from Moscow.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Anti-Gandhi Strike Disrupts India

NEW DELHI (WP) — Businesses closed and transport stopped Wednesday across India in response to a call by the country's political opposition for a one-day strike to protest alleged corruption in the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

At least 11 deaths and dozens of injuries were reported in isolated incidents of violence in the south and east, but in general the strike was peaceful. Mr. Gandhi's government and at least one opposition-led state government used the country's detention laws to arrest thousands before the strike began. Opposition leaders said the strike was another sign that people had grown fed up with Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party (I).

### Afghan Troops Contain Rebel Attack

KABUL (Reuters) — Afghan troops increased rocket and missile attacks against rebel positions in east Afghanistan on Wednesday, dampening a guerrilla offensive, government officials and diplomats said.

The officials said there was only sporadic rebel rocket fire around Khost, a garrison town near the Pakistan border. On Friday, mujahidin guerrillas launched what they said was their biggest offensive against Khost since Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan in February.

There have been reports of heavy fighting over the past few days around the city, which has been cut off from the rest of the country for most of the 10-year-long civil war. Government officials said their troops had recaptured two military bases that the rebels said earlier they had taken. But some diplomats in Kabul said government troops were forced for a new wave of guerrilla attacks. Diplomats in Pakistan said government forces repulsed the guerrilla offensive by firing Soviet-supplied Scud missiles at rebel positions, causing many casualties.

### ANC Chief Suffers Partial Paralysis

LONDON (Reuters) — The African National Congress president, Oliver Tambo, suffered a brain aneurysm that has impaired movement on the right side of his body, a spokesman said on Wednesday.

"He is in good spirits, his condition is comfortable," the spokesman said. Mr. Tambo, 71, who has led the guerrilla struggle against South African white minority rule for 20 years, was hospitalized in Britain more than two weeks ago. The organization said he was suffering from exhaustion. Rebel sources have said Mr. Tambo was treated for a stroke in East Germany in 1987. He fled South Africa in the early 1960s after the organization was outlawed and is a close friend of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned for life for plotting to overthrow white rule.

### Reprisal Seen Against Soviet Inmate

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Soviet labor camp inmate who was recently with two visiting U.S. congressmen is being moved to another facility where conditions are worse, an advocacy group for Soviet Jews has reported.

The group, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, said that it believed that the prisoner, Mikhail P. Kazachkov, was being punished for his outspokenness with American visitors. Mr. Kazachkov was visited in December by the New York Times columnist A.M. Rosenthal, and last month was allowed a visit by Representative Christopher H. Smith, Republican of New Jersey, and Frank R. Wolf, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Wolf spoke with 28 inmates at Perm Camp 35 in the foothills of the Ural Mountains.

### Somalia Plans Multiparty Elections

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — The Somali government said Wednesday that it had approved the creation of a multiparty system and would hold fresh parliamentary elections by the end of 1990.

Somalia has been a one-party state since President Mohammed Siad Barre seized power in a coup 30 years ago. The official Somali News Agency said the central committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party approved the creation of a multiparty system on Tuesday night and the government would soon legalize opposition parties.

### OAS to Convene Meeting on Noriega

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Organization of American States will hold a special meeting Thursday, at U.S. request, to present evidence supporting allegations that Panama's leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, is involved in drug trafficking, the organization announced Wednesday.

In requesting the meeting, the United States said it wanted to present "a summary of the evidence and elaboration of the United States position on the critical situation in Panama," the OAS press office said. General Noriega has served as commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces for six years. U.S. officials believe he will install a puppet president next month after voiding results of May 7 elections that observers agree widely favored the U.S.-backed opposition. Thursday is the expiration date of the term of Panama's provisional president, Manuel Solis Palma, appointed by the National Assembly last year.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Soviet Casino: For Foreigners Only

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet authorities, who usually call gambling a vice, have allowed the country's first casino to open in Moscow, but only for foreigners. The weekly Moscow News reported Wednesday that the casino had opened opposite Red Square in the Savoy hotel, lavishly refurbished by a Finnish company. "It had to reach international standards — so a casino was essential," said Pekka Salmi, head of the firm, Casino Amherst International.

The weekly said only foreigners would have access to the two roulette and three poker tables. Chips would be issued on international credit cards and winnings cashed outside the country on presentation of a special check. It said a second casino was planned to open this autumn in the Estonian capital, Tallinn.

British Airways said it was rescheduling super-shuttle services starting Monday, which will involve new fare packages, including cuts in some fares. A new service with automatic ticket machines at airports will allow off-peak travel reductions. A one-way trip to Glasgow will be \$63 (about \$100), compared with \$281 now, and will guarantee a seat if the passenger arrives within 10 minutes of departure.

Plans to build a network of underground motorways in Paris have proved their technical feasibility, a city official said. Jacques Domini, deputy mayor responsible for traffic, said that no decision would be made until the 16-billion franc (\$2.5-billion) plan could be shown to reduce traffic and respect the city's environment.

Unions for fire fighters at Paris's two main airports announced plans Wednesday for an indefinite strike starting Sept. 1. Airport officials said the strike would cause the shutdown of one of two runways at Charles de Gaulle airport and one of three at Orly airport.

Croatian railroad engineers struck Wednesday demanding double their salaries, sources said. The strike has caused "major disruptions in local rail traffic," a railroad spokesman said.

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	58	44	F	Bangkok	84	74	F
Antwerp	56	42	F	Beijing	82	72	F
Berlin	56	42	F	Calcutta	84	74	F
Birmingham	56	42	F	Hong Kong	84	74	F
Boston	56	42	F	Kobe	84	74	F
Brexit	56	42	F	Manila	84	74	F
Buenos Aires	56	42	F	New Delhi	84	74	F
Cardiff	56	42	F	Seoul	84	74	F
Chicago	56	42	F	Singapore	84	74	F
Cincinnati	56	42	F	Taipei	84	74	F
Cleveland	56	42	F	Tokyo	84	74	F
Columbus	56	42	F				
Dallas	56	42	F				
Denver	56	42	F				
Detroit	56	42	F				
El Paso	56	42	F				
Houston	56	42	F				
Los Angeles	56	42	F				
London	56	42	F				
Madison	56	42	F				
Miami	56	42	F				
Minneapolis	56	42	F				
Moscow	56	42	F				
New York	56	42	F				
Omaha	56	42	F				
Philadelphia	56	42	F				
Pittsburgh	56	42	F				
Portland	56	42	F				
San Francisco	56	42	F				
Seattle	56	42	F				
St. Louis	56	42	F				
San Diego	56	42	F				
Spokane	56	42	F				
Stockholm	56	42	F				
Washington	56	42	F				
Wichita	56	42	F				
Yokohama	56	42	F				

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHAMMEL: High, 58; Low, 44. Partly cloudy. LONDON: High, 56; Low, 42. Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: High, 56; Low, 42. Partly cloudy. PHOENIX: High, 84; Low, 74. Partly cloudy. PORTLAND: High, 56; Low, 42. Partly cloudy. SAN FRANCISCO: High, 56; Low, 42. Partly cloudy. SEATTLE: High, 56; Low, 42. Partly cloudy. SINGAPORE: High, 84; Low, 74. Partly cloudy. TOKYO: High, 84; Low, 74. Partly cloudy.

## Ulster Killers Claim Use of Secret U.K. Data

By Glenn Frankel

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
LONDON — British officials promised on Wednesday an investigation into a report that a Protestant extremist group in Northern Ireland had used confidential government intelligence data to single out a Roman Catholic man for assassination.

The assertion by the Ulster Freedom Fighters, an outlawed Protestant paramilitary organization, adds further weight to charges by members of the minority Catholic community in the province of tacit cooperation between British security forces and loyalist groups.

Guns from the group last week burst into the home in the town of Rathfriland of Loughlin Maginn, a 28-year-old poultry dealer and father of four, cornered him in an upstairs bedroom and shot him while his wife and children looked on.

It was the seventh killing of Catholics this year by Protestant groups claiming the victims were members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the main Catholic paramilitary organization.

Catholic groups have long charged that members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Ulster Defense Regiment, the predominantly Protestant police and military forces in Northern Ireland, leak names and other information to Protestant groups about Catholic suspects against whom the police have failed to make a case.

When they arrested a 19-year-old Protestant youth for illegal possession of firearms earlier this year, police reportedly found official documents, including army print-

outs of alleged IRA members and their home addresses, among the cache of weapons at his home.

"I believe there is direct collusion between some members of the security services and loyalist paramilitary groups," said Seamus Mallon, deputy parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, a moderate Catholic party.

The family of Mr. Maginn denied he had any connection to the IRA. But over the weekend, members of the Ulster Freedom Fighters showed Chris Moore, a BBC reporter, copies of confidential documents and a videotape appearing to come from government security files that alleged that Mr. Maginn was a member of the IRA's "South Down Brigade."

In a BBC broadcast Tuesday night, Mr. Moore said he had been blindfolded by a group of four hooded and armed men and taken to a location south of Belfast, the Northern Ireland capital. He was shown documents containing names and addresses of suspected IRA activists and a video of a number of headshot photographs on a wall, accompanied by commentary identifying each person as an IRA member.

Mr. Moore said he was told by his escorts that they had obtained the material from sympathetic members of the security forces.

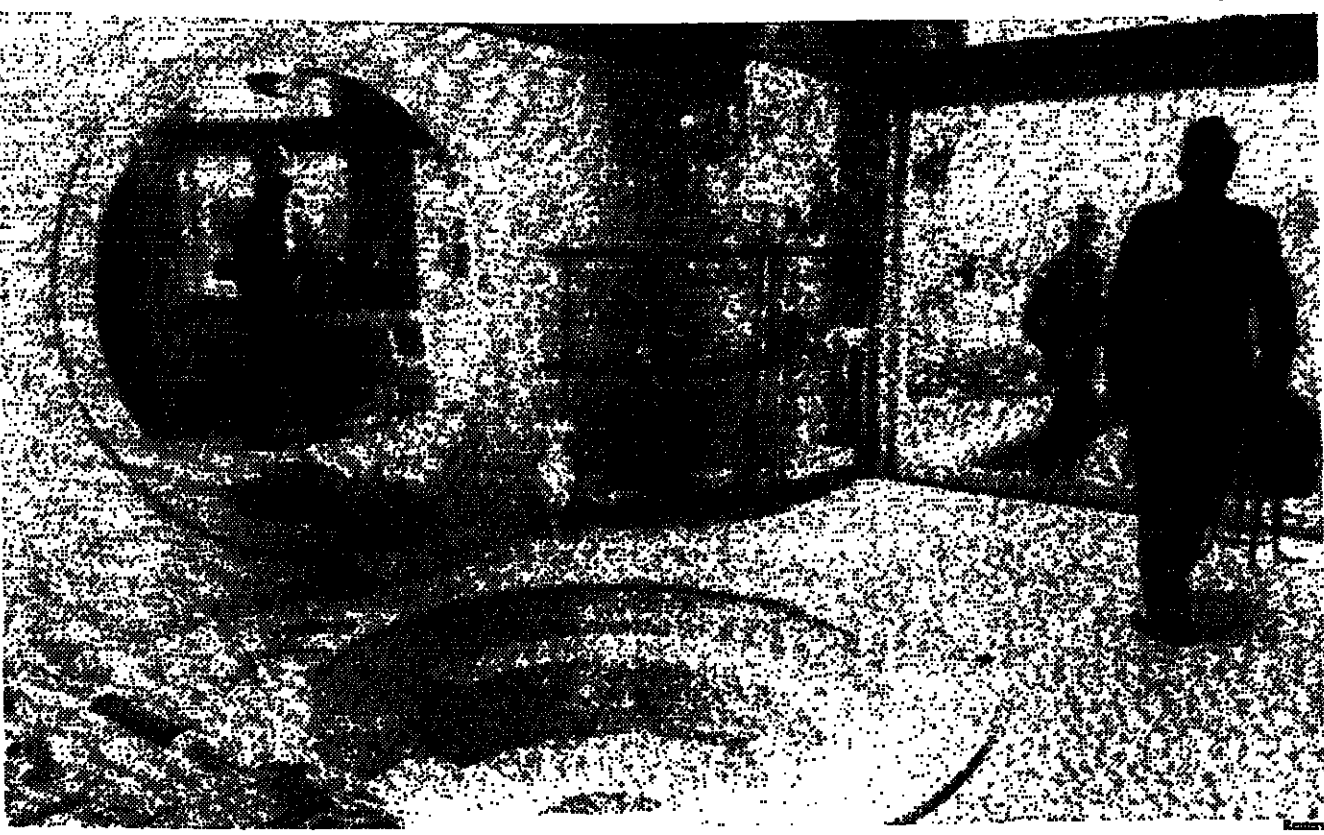
John Cope, the British minister for Northern Ireland, issued a statement pledging that the alleged leak would be "rigorously investigated" and offenders prosecuted.

He said he "unreservedly condemned" anyone in the security forces who leaked information or helped terrorist groups in any way.

## CAMBODIA: Conference Fails Amid Fear That Factions May Move Toward Civil War

(Continued from page 1)





An army officer showing an Italian marble bath at the estate in Bogotá of the reputed cocaine cartel leader José Rodríguez Gacha.

## Behind Cartel Walls, Dizzying Opulence

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

**BOGOTÁ**—For years, Colombians walked quickly past the forbidding walls and unblinking electric eyes guarding estates of Colombian cocaine cartels. But with the police raids of the last 10 days, the gates have swung open.

As soldiers marched across manicured lawns and down marble corridors, reporters followed close behind, jotting down details for a fascinated public: gold-plated faucets, imported Italian toilet paper, closets with 200 tailored suits.

In the stables of a country estate near here, photographers' flashes bounced off the well-groomed coats of prize-winning walking horses owned by a reputed cocaine cartel chief, José Rodríguez Gacha.

In the city of Medellín, reporters toured the garage of Carlos Arango, a reputed cartel member and an antique car buff. To tour the Andean mountain roads in style, Mr. Arango had imported a 1936 Ford and a 1938 Mercedes.

In Santa Marta, a resort town on the Caribbean coast, the police raided a local yacht club, impounding a small flotilla of leisure boats.

"It's the largest search and seizure operation of mafia properties in Colombia," said a Defense Ministry spokesman, Colonel Eduardo Arevalo Castañeda. "For us, it's like seeing the movie 'The Godfather.'"

For some, the most ostentatious figure is Mr. Rodríguez Gacha. Throughout a far-flung empire, his trademark "JRG" initials have been found planted in flower beds at his Bogotá mansion, branded on the flanks of his walking horses at a gentleman's ranch and incised in bullets at a bunker from which business was conducted.

Nicknamed "El Mexicano," Mr. Rodríguez Gacha is a passionate admirer of all things Mexican. At his Rancho Chibashoa, about 130 kilometers

(80 miles) north of Bogotá, posters of Mexican bullfights and heads of stuffed bulls decorated a room with a well-stocked bar made of leather and pine.

Near the stables with the purebreds, a reception room was decorated in horse motifs: a cut crystal horse head on a black coffee table and, above a sofa, a painting of a stallion in center.

A nearby ranch was less welcoming. Apparently in a warning to unwanted visitors, the garden featured a gallows with a rope tied in a hangman's knot.

Last week, as a soldier with a semiautomatic rifle stood guard near pool furniture, Colombian television viewers were taken on a tour of Mr. Rodríguez Gacha's estate in the exclusive northern section of Bogotá.

The style was classic Colombian cocaine: bear skins on the bedroom floors, Chinese vases on crystal coffee tables, marble baths, squash courts and an indoor pool with artificial grass.

"It was really new," William Lozano, a pharmacist, said after watching the televised tour of this and other confiscated houses. "Everyone knew that there were drug traffickers, but we have never seen their properties before."

Not all television viewers shared Mr. Lozano's enthusiasm. On Thursday a paramilitary group financed by the drug cartels issued a statement criticizing "the arbitrary searches, the unjust arrests of our family members and the sackings of our homes."

"Many of our properties and possessions were impounded and usurped in an arbitrary way," the group, which calls itself "the Extraditables," said in a message left with a package of dynamite at a Medellín radio station.

Undeterred, the army took reporters on another house tour Friday.

"This one did not belong to a very rich drug trafficker but, for a change, one with good taste," said an army guide who pointed out oil

paintings by Fernando Botero, one of Colombia's most prominent artists.

Indeed, the castle in the La Caro district north of Bogotá reflected the idiosyncratic nature of its owner, Camilo Zapata Viquez.

In addition to mirrored bedrooms with tiger-skin rugs, the house has one room decorated with a collection of hotel keys from Mexico and Miami.

The police have expressed great interest in a photo album that contains several snapshots of Colombian politicians attending Zapata family functions.

With less fanfare, the police have impounded hundreds of other properties.

At El Dorado airport in Bogotá, the police have impounded about 100 light planes capable of landing on rough jungle strips: Piper Navajos, Cessnas and Aerocommanders.

On the Atlantic coast, at Barranquilla, the police have impounded a five-star hotel; two more hotels were seized on San Andrés, a Colombian resort island.

Also on the Caribbean coast, near the city of Cartagena, the police occupied a eight-hectare (20-acre) private island, reportedly owned by Jorge Ochoa Viquez, considered a major figure in drug trafficking. In Atlantic Province, the police seized a 400-hectare zoo also owned by the Ochoa family.

In all, the police have impounded property worth \$200 million, according to estimates. Under a decree issued last week by the government, owners have only one month to prove, in person, that the properties were not obtained with earnings from illicit businesses.

Noting that one family, the Ochoa clan, is worth some \$3 billion, some analysts here say the seizures have not wounded the traffickers.

"Less than 10 percent of what the drug traffickers own has been touched," said Juan Gabriel Tokatlian, a Colombian political scientist. "For them \$200 million is peanuts."

## Florida May Curb Speeding Boats as Death Toll Rises

By Jeffrey Schmalz

New York Times Service

**MIAMI**—The abundance of sun, water, money and newcomers has brought an explosion in the number of boats in Florida, jamming waterways and sharply increasing boating accidents and deaths.

Now the state is moving toward what has been unthinkable for years: broad restrictions on boating, including a 30-mile-per-hour (50-kilometer-per-hour) speed limit and mandatory training.

Last year the state ranked first in the number of recreational boating accidents, with 1,203, and deaths, with 94. Both figures were up 50 percent from those of three years before. Florida's ratio of deaths to the number of boats is two and a half times that for the United States as a whole.

Officials say that as more and more people move to Florida with dreams of boating but without the experience to match, things will become worse.

Three decades ago, Florida had 100,000 boats, the fastest of which could reach perhaps 40 miles per hour. Today, there are 700,000 registered boats, some of which can top 110 miles per hour.

And officials say that if they include unregistered craft like canoes and rowboats and some 300,000 craft visiting from out of state, the real number is 1.1 million boats. That is expected to grow to 1.6 million within a decade.

"As the state grows, we build more roads. Well, we can't build more waterways," said Don Ellingsen, Florida Marine Patrol director.

"Well, we can't build more waterways, and what we've got is only going to become more congested. The obvious answer is greater regulation."

Some other states that imposed tighter boating restrictions have seen striking results.

For example, after Michigan adopted training requirements and a speed limit, boating deaths in 1988 decreased to 30 from 55.

Florida officials are proposing the new regulations in part because a series of accidents has drawn wide publicity, particularly the deaths in May of four teenagers near Clearwater whose craft was hit by a high-speed boat.

Officials are also concerned by the increasing numbers of manatees, or sea cows, that are being killed. The aquatic mammals, which grow to about 10 feet (3 meters) in length, sometimes are cut up by boat propellers. So far

this year 37 manatees have been killed; last year the figure was 29.

Under the proposed regulations, a speed limit of 30 miles per hour would be imposed in any marked navigation channel, within 100 feet of a marked channel and within 500 feet of any shore. In 12 counties, including those around Miami, the speed limit would be reduced to 20 miles per hour in the wide-ranging areas accessible to manatees.

The proposals would also require for the first time that boaters have licenses. Beginning in 1991, anyone born after Oct. 1, 1975, would be required to have a license and to pass a boating safety course before receiving it. Over several decades, the requirement would phase in licensing for all boaters.

In some ways, the issue of restrictions is like that of gun control. Many people in Florida consider

"As the state grows, we build more roads. Well, we can't build more waterways."

Don Ellingsen, Florida Marine Patrol

their freedom on the water an inalienable right. A boat is not just a craft, it's an island kingdom, a floating assertion of independence.

"This is why people go out on boats, to get away from this kind of government intrusion," said Representative Jim King, a Jacksonville Republican.

"Why should government be sticking its nose in this?" he asked. "Commercial fishermen, environmentalists, some local governments and many private boaters support the restrictions."

Many family boaters complain that they are fed up with other boaters who do not know the rules — that a sailboat has the right of way, for instance — or who spray everyone in sight as they zoom by.

But many other boaters, including water-skiers and racers, oppose broad restrictions, saying that they need to go at high speeds to have fun.

"A lot of people view boating as one of the last frontiers, as being able to turn loose out there," said Mayor Barbara Gilberg of South Pasadena, on the Gulf of Mexico.

"People move to Florida, and they think, 'Gee, I'll run out and get a boat.' And they don't know the first thing about it."

Mrs. Helmsley was found guilty



The winner hugging her husband, Dexter, after the victory.

## Cuban-American Elected To Pepper's Seat in House

Washington Post Service

**MIAMI**—The first Cuban-American elected to Congress pledged Wednesday to unite Miami's multiethnic community after what she called "a terribly divisive and ethnically divisive campaign."

The comments by Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, a Republican state senator, came a day after she won a special election to fill the House seat of the late Representative Claude Pepper, a Florida Democrat. The victory by Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, 37, deprived the Democrats of what had been one of their safest seats, held for 26 years by Mr. Pepper.

The battle, embittered by racial and ethnic divisions, continued to the end with the lead seesawing between Ms. Ros-Lehtinen and a Democrat, Gerald F. Richmond. With all 159 precincts tallied, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen had 50,635 votes, or 52.3 percent, to Mr. Richmond's 46,069, or 47.7 percent.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen will serve the 16 months remaining in Mr. Pepper's two-year term.

"I think it's been a terribly divisive and ethnically divisive campaign," she said Wednesday on NBC. "But now it's time for healing, now we have to reach out to all these sections," she said. "I know there are a lot of people out there who feel alienated. It was a very bitter battle but now we're going to start healing those wounds."

"Why should government be sticking its nose in this?" he asked. "Commercial fishermen, environmentalists, some local governments and many private boaters support the restrictions."

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Mrs. Helmsley was found guilty

of 33 of the 41 counts on which she was tried. The counts on which she was convicted related to evading \$1.2 million in taxes from 1983 to 1985.

The verdict occurred in the fifth day of deliberations.

The bulk of the expenses on which the tax charges were based were \$3.1 million in renovations and operating costs at their Greenwich, Connecticut, mansion, Dunellen Hall, bought for \$11 million.

Many of the bills were altered to make it appear that the work had been done on corporate property. Prosecutors contended that the phony bills resulted in unreported income on the Helmsleys' personal tax returns and incorrect business deductions on the corporate returns.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for State Attorney Robert Abrams said New York would prosecute state tax evasion and stockholder fraud charges against Harry and Leona Helmsley.

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# Herald Tribune

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## An Insensitive Sermon

World War II was catastrophic for Poland, and for the Jews of Europe. Yet Cardinal Józef Glemp's insensitive and untimely remarks last weekend will do little to bring two suffering peoples together—and could well drive them apart.

Cardinal Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate and the archbishop of Warsaw, accused Jews of stirring anti-Polish feeling by objecting to a convent at the site of the Auschwitz death camp—a place of extraordinary significance for Jews. The question whether Auschwitz is the proper place for a convent is not easily answered; Jews themselves are divided.

Words matter, words hurt. The cardinal had no warrant to echo ancient prejudices. He advised Jews not to talk "from the position of a people raised above all others." To this he added the gratuitous warning to Jews not to "spread anti-Polish feeling" by using their "power" in mass media "that are easily at your disposal."

The controversy has been simmering ever since a group of Carmelite nuns moved into a building on the perimeter of the camp. The convent was designated as a place of meditation for the souls of millions who died there under the Nazis. What especially angered Jews was the view that an intrusion was a fund-raising appeal by a Belgian Catholic group implying that the convent would promote the conversion of Jews. The argument

appeared to be settled when church authorities from Poland, Belgium and France agreed with Jewish leaders in 1987 to relocate the convent by February of this year. The pact was signed in Geneva by four cardinals, and is still binding according to the archbishop of Lyon, who signed it.

But the deadline was not honored—in fact, it has been indefinitely suspended by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop of Kraków, whose diocese includes Auschwitz, because of "the atmosphere of aggressive demands by Jewish groups."

When the deadline passed, the protests resumed. Last month a handful of militant Jews from New York scaled the convent walls. They were ejected by Polish workers, and some were beaten.

This incident inspired Cardinal Glemp's blundering remarks. There are, fortunately, other Polish voices. The cardinal's remarks were censured by the Solidarity newspaper, and the broken agreement has dismayed Catholics in many countries. Cardinal John O'Connor of New York, for one, found Cardinal Glemp's words "shocking" and urged the Polish church "to get on" with carrying out its agreement.

That is a welcome, constructive response. Surely it is time, a half-century after World War II began, for all these victims to calm the rancors it still incites.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Finally, a Falkland Thaw

The dispute over the islands that Britain calls the Falklands and Argentina calls the Malvinas has been encased in permafrost since the two countries warred in 1982 in the frigid South Atlantic. So it is welcome news that they are putting aside rival claims to begin talks on normalizing relations.

The thaw became possible when Argentina's new president, Carlos Saul Menem, a Peronist, dropped his predecessor's demand that talks deal with the emotional question of sovereignty. His shift complements the brave steps Mr. Menem is undertaking to repair a crumbling economy.

None of this was expected. Peronists bear much of the blame for the crowd-peddling subsidies and foolish nationalizations that have sunk Argentina into a morass of debt and inflation. And the Peronists cheered the invasion of the Falklands by a military junta seeking to divert attention from its own crimes and failures.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher then

sent an armada that defeated Argentina, toppling the junta and making possible the election of Raúl Alfonsín as president. Yet Mr. Alfonsín, who opposed the war, felt he had to defer to the nationalist passions it aroused. Peace talks foundered because Mrs. Thatcher refused to discuss sovereignty. Trade between the two countries dried up. Britain has spent billions to garrison the islands, and fishing rights and naval maneuvers have brought incessant dispute.

Mr. Menem, a new president at the peak of his popularity, has now taken the right first step. When talks begin in October in Madrid, the first and easier tasks will be to renew trade, reopen closed embassies and renew air links to the islands. That will not resolve the question of what flag belongs on the Falklands-Malvinas.

But it makes no sense to keep trade, diplomacy and good will on ice until the last, hardest matter is resolved.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Three Budget Deficits

As the deadlines begin to fall in the annual budget deficit exercise, it's helpful to remember that there are actually three federal budgets. Each has its own deficit, different from the others.

One, kept by the White House, is designed for optimists and supporters of President Bush. It says that present policy will produce a deficit of about \$116 billion in the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1. That is good news—or would be, if it were plausible—since it means Congress will have much trouble reaching the \$110 billion limit set by the Gramm-Rudman act.

The second version, kept by the Congressional Budget Office, is used by economists and anyone else who might want a good middle-of-the-road reckoning of where the budget is actually going. The budget office says present policy will produce a deficit of \$141 billion next year, or \$25 billion more than the White House expects. That is bad news, for it would be very difficult for Congress to get from that figure down to the Gramm-Rudman limit. Fortunately for the politicians, it is the cheery White House estimate that counts for Gramm-Rudman purposes. Unfortunately for everybody, it is the budget office figure that reflects reality.

The third budget sets aside the Social Security funds. Social Security is financed by its own tax on Americans' paychecks, and that tax is higher than necessary to pay for current benefits. The purpose is to accumulate a surplus for the next century, when the children of the postwar baby boom retire. If Social Security were removed from the conventional budget, the deficit for all other federal taxes and spending would be about \$200 billion next year.

You can draw three conclusions. One is that the Gramm-Rudman limits are imposing less discipline than their authors hoped, because the White House is showing unexpected ingenuity in bending the estimates to avoid politically unpleasant actions. Another is that even this kind of ingenuity will be insufficient in 1991, when Gramm-Rudman will require a deficit no larger than \$64 billion. The present practice of budgetary evasion is running toward a cliff.

Finally, you can note that the Social Security surplus is in fact not being saved for the future but is being spent as fast as it is collected. The burden of federal taxation has been shifted toward the severely regressive Social Security payroll tax.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### The Earth Needs These Allies

A glimpse of what it is going to take to soften the blows that billions of humans and their machines deliver to their Earth each day emerged from a mountain retreat in Utah last week.

One thing it will take is cooperation on environmental problems among nations and peoples who have little in common, at least politically, except for the planet they live on. After three days of meetings, more than 200 Soviet and American scientists, politicians, businessmen and others urged their governments to get together on the task of stopping the Earth from overheating due to the greenhouse effect.

They asked President Bush and President Gorbachev to form an "environmental security alliance." As Rosalind Sagdeev, one of the Soviet Union's top space scientists put it: "The issue of global survival should be elevated to the level of nuclear survival."

The group was brought together by actor Robert Redford at his retreat in Sundance. The greenhouse effect results from an envelope of carbon dioxide and other gases—created largely by the burning of fossil fuels—that has sealed itself around the planet and is trapping warm air, which historically had cooled off in outer space. Scientists agree that the warming trend is real. What they do not yet know is how high temperatures will rise and how much flood-

ing those higher temperatures will cause.

Third World nations do not look kindly on what they see as moves by the industrial world to throttle back on energy production just as the Third World seems poised to catch up in such luxuries as refrigeration and transportation. But a separate report from the meeting made it clear that the world has no choice but to try. Soviet and U.S. scientists agreed that continued build-up of greenhouse gases at present rates will ensure that global temperatures rise before the middle of the next century above anything in human history.

—The Los Angeles Times

### The Recourse for Menem

President Carlos Saul Menem, a pragmatist behind his Peronist credentials, has repeatedly stated that a dignified solution to the conflict with Britain over the Falklands is possible on the basis of mutual respect and concessions. The recent round of negotiations between Britain and Argentina could not have ended in a positive mood without the recognition by Mr. Menem that armed confrontation is futile. His country, beset with inflation running at 24,000 percent a year, and a debt of \$60 billion, has been forced into unprecedented austerity. The only recourse for Mr. Menem is a settlement under the aegis of the United Nations.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)

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## OPINION

# When an Embattled Kremlin Draws a Line in the Sand

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS—The ominous warnings from the Kremlin that independence movements in the Baltic states threaten Soviet "vital interests" draw a deep line in the sand for the Soviet leadership. After tolerating a jolting summer of change in Eastern Europe, the Gorbachev Politburo is establishing that there is a point at which massive force would be used to prevent unacceptable political changes.

That point is the shape of the borders of the Soviet Union that emerged from World War II. As the 50th anniversary of the start of that conflict nears, the Kremlin is driven to emphasize that whatever happens domestically in Poland or Hungary, there can be no questioning of the borders left by the war that erupted after Hitler's attack on Poland on Sept. 1, 1939.

Even in the Gorbachev era of "new thinking," the Kremlin clings to an unyielding and counterproductive policy by refusing to discuss the return of the four Kurile Islands claimed by Japan and by remaining uncooperative with the West in resolving the problems of the division of Berlin. No Soviet leader, not even one as enlightened and bold as Mikhail Gorbachev, can appear to tamper with the territorial legacy of World War II and survive.

The line the Soviets have drawn in Latvia,

Estonia and Lithuania will force the Bush administration to adjust its thinking about how the United States would respond to a Soviet military crackdown to halt political change. Until now, it had been assumed that Mr. Gorbachev would define the limits of change in Eastern Europe, as his predecessors did in East Germany in 1953, in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and indirectly in Poland in 1981.

"We had been assuming that Gorbachev's Tiananmen Square would come, if it came, in Eastern Europe," a State Department official said recently. "We made clear to the Soviets how disastrous Soviet intervention in Eastern Europe would be for East-West relations, and that may have helped Gorbachev against the hard-liners. But now we have to consider the harder case of what to do and say about an internal crackdown. We have not been very clear to the Soviets about our reaction to that prospect, largely because we have not thought through what it would be."

Earlier this summer, Soviet intellectuals in the Gorbachev camp privately passed the word to Washington that hard-liners were pushing for "a Chinese solution," a bloody repression of domestic

opponents. Mr. Gorbachev has made several veiled public references to these pressures, including one in a July 18 speech in which he said he opposed tightening the screws and using strong-arm rule "as some comrades propose."

It is not surprising that pro-Gorbachev intellectuals talking to influential Americans would portray the Soviet leader as holding off the hard-liners and in need of American support. There is a large element of political calculation in their suggestions that the Bush administration should impose tough sanctions against Beijing as a way of warning Soviet conservatives that repression would exact a cost.

But the Gorbachev supporters appear to be accurately describing the growing pressures on the Soviet leader to put down turmoil at home with force, or to let somebody else do it if he will not. This situation confronts the Bush administration with the need to look again at two basic points of its foreign policy.

First is the relationship between the U.S. reaction to Tiananmen Square and the chances for peaceful reform elsewhere in the communist world—a point that President Bush and Secretary of State Baker tend to avoid. Senior U.S. officials believe that Deng Xiaoping ordered the assault on Tiananmen Square firmly con-

vinced that there would be no significant negative reaction from the United States.

That is a shocking commentary on Mr. Deng's view of the Americans he has dealt with so closely for nearly two decades. But it is also testimony to this administration's failure to get across to Mr. Deng and his supporters what the cost of repression of pro-democracy movements would be. Easing up on sanctions against Beijing as the Bush administration is considering would send the wrong signals to those in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who would also try to drown peaceful protest in blood.

The second point for reconsideration is the judgment at the White House that the turmoil Mr. Gorbachev confronts is a reason to hold off on scheduling a summit meeting and doing significant business with him, since neither his tenure nor his policies are certain to last much longer. It is better, it is argued, to wait and see.

Events have overtaken this caution, which was useful at the beginning of the Bush administration. To wait and see now risks leaving the United States without direct influence on the struggle over change inside the Soviet Union. By waiting much longer, the Bush administration may not like what it will see next.

The Washington Post

## In Czechoslovakia, They Feel the Wind

By Madeleine G. Kalb and Marvin Kalb

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Czechoslovakia is next. A visit to Czechoslovakia this month suggests that its general surface calm is deceptive: The winds of change are blowing from Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Though the form and pace of change are unpredictable, Czechoslovakia's key players all know—and some at the top of the Communist Party fear—that change must begin with a truthful re-evaluation of August 1968, when the Soviet Union

to wait for Mr. Gorbachev to fail—at which point, he says, the path of perestroika will not be necessary.

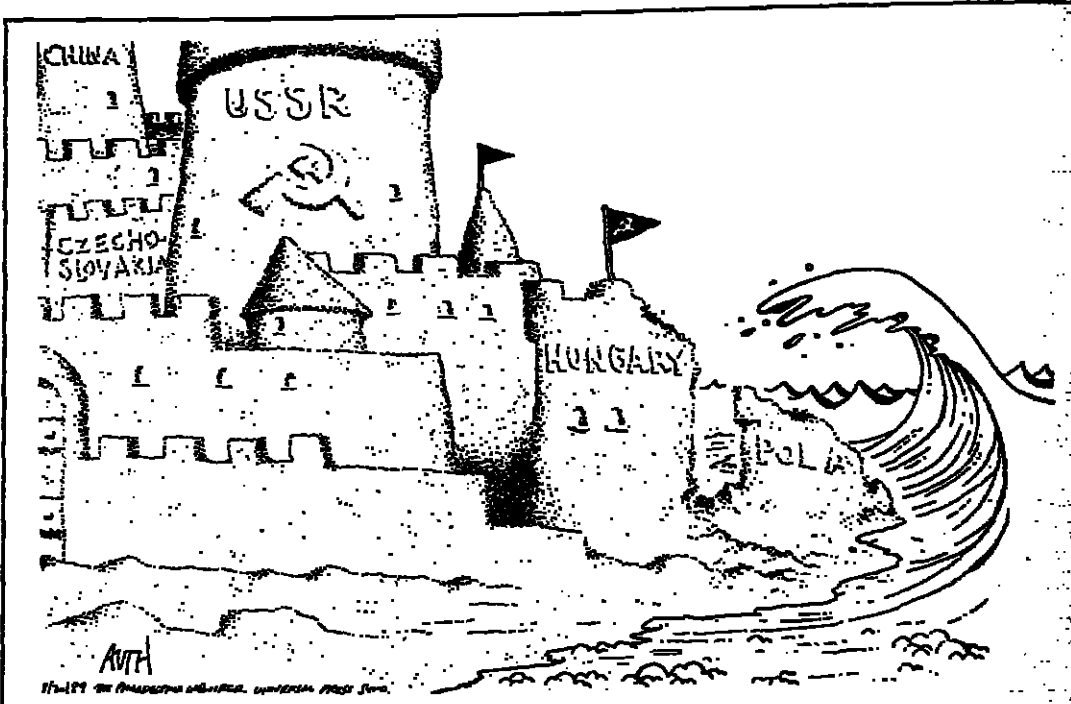
The economy, the leaders argue, is not in bad shape, as compared to Poland's and the Soviet Union's. Collectivized agriculture seems to work. There are no lines at food stores. People have been provided with what one diplomat called "the socialist certainties—beer and sausages." There is no independent trade union movement like Solidarity pressing for change.

While there is a growing sense of uneasiness about pollution, and dissatisfaction with the general drabness of life, there is a safety valve: Most city dwellers go to their small country cottages for long weekends of fresh vegetables and fresh air.

It is not just dissidents—the wise veterans of 1968 and the defiant new generation—who are certain that the encouraging changes in the neighborhood will soon spread to Czechoslovakia. This view is also shared by the people who hold the balance of power: reformers in the party. According to one key government official, 90 percent of the party members are ready for "radical reform."

Some have been pushing for changes for years. Others have eagerly followed Mr. Gorbachev's lead. Many are totally nonpolitical; they joined the party for job promotions, and talk about the government as "those Communists." Still others are careerists who sense which way the wind is blowing and want to be on the winning side.

The old-timers are trying to cling to power at least until the next party congress, set for May 1990. But younger party bureaucrats, economists, newspaper and television officials told us that there has to be a change. The major reason is not a sudden desire for democracy; it is a recognition



... But the reformers are still waiting for a clear signal from Gorbachev.

and its Warsaw Pact allies crushed the experiment in political liberalization known as the Prague Spring.

Many Communist officials say that 1968 is the central issue they face. The official version is that the invasion saved Czechoslovakia from counterrevolution. In recent weeks, the Poles and the Hungarians have condemned the invasion—and the Russians suddenly seem uncertain.

The state, minimizing party rules installed by the Warsaw Pact in 1968 seem determined to resist any change that would undermine their claim to legitimacy. On Aug. 21, they sent club-wielding police officers to subdue thousands of young demonstrators in Prague marking the 21st anniversary of the invasion.

As loyal clients of Moscow, they pay lip service to Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of perestroika. But privately they are receptive to the arguments of the East German ambassador, who, violating diplomatic protocol, has been urging them

that, despite appearances, the economy is in increasingly bad shape. "It's like a disease without symptoms until it kills you," said one diplomat.

The reformers' economic models range from Sweden's Social Democrats to Reaganism without deficits. Their political views, at least for public consumption, seem to stop at about the point the Hungarian leader reached a year ago: They favor a multi-party system. "If I advocated a multi-party approach at this point, I'd be harping out of the party," said one prominent official.

Unlike the reformers who would be content to modify the system, such dissidents as the playwright Vaclav Havel and the journalist Jiri Dienstbier believe it must be replaced.

But before anything can be done, even a re-evaluation of 1968, the reformers are waiting for a clear signal from Mr. Gorbachev, who seems ambivalent. He preaches reform but does not spell out the details.

On the one hand, he sent his principal deputy, Alexander Yakovlev, to Prague in November to press for glasnost. A month later, the Czechoslovak government stopped jamming the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, opening a flow of information from the West. Even more significant, Soviet television has become so lively and controversial under Mr. Gorbachev that it has become a popular source of news for the Czechoslovaks.

On the other hand, Mr. Gorbachev seems to heed the warning of Milos Jakes, the party leader, that the last thing Mr. Gorbachev needs is another upheaval in Eastern Europe. Mr. Gorbachev has retained Moscow's Brezhnev-era ambassador in Prague. He knows that Czechoslovakia's deep democratic tradition poses a special danger; if radical reforms were launched, said one observer, "communism would be gone in two weeks."

Thus, Mr. Gorbachev has refused to take the lead on the issue of 1968. Still, the Soviet position seems to be

softening. Last year, the Soviet press unequivocally defended the invasion; this year, it suggested that the invasion could be understood only in the "context of the time."

In Eastern Europe these days, time moves with unusual speed. A little over a year ago, the Hungarian police were beating demonstrators. Now Hungary stands on the edge of a free-market system and elections that are likely to follow the Polish model.

There is a strong feeling in Prague that if Mr. Gorbachev survives, this may well have been the last anniversary of the '68 invasion that prompts a demonstration, and a crackdown. But the Czechoslovaks are cautious. One scholar told us, "If Gorbachev is ousted, then God help us."

Madeleine G. Kalb is a fellow at Harvard University's Russian Research Center. Marvin Kalb is professor of press and public policy at Harvard. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## For the Former Colonies, Spain's Economic 'Miracle' Offers Hope

By Lawrence E. Harrison

WASHINGTON—It is election season again in Latin America, and an emerging pattern suggests that the Spanish "miracle" may profoundly influence the outcomes.

Openness—to Western ideas and institutions, to world markets, to foreign investment—was the key to progress for Spain. Now, Latin America may be reaching for the same key after decades of self-abandonment.

Spain in 1950 was an underdeveloped country. Its per-capita income was lower than in six of its former colonies, including Cuba. Spain's illiteracy rate was 18 percent, higher than Argentina's and Uruguay's.

Life expectancy was 60 years, 10 years less than the European average and lower than Argentina's and Uruguay's. And democracy was as elusive for Spain as for its former colonies. The Franco dictatorship was 11 years old and firmly in the saddle.

Today, Spain's per-capita income is about \$5,000, far ahead of all its former colonies. Its literacy rate is about 95 percent, life expectancy 76 years. And Spain's swift transformation into a democracy following Franco's death in 1975 may now be irreversible. For almost 500 years, Spain isolated itself behind the Pyrenees from the Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution and the democratization of Western Europe.

In a few short decades, Spain has leaped into the West European political, economic and social mainstream. Traditional Hispanic culture, and the institutions that both reflect and reinforce it, have persisted in Spain's former colonies up to today; an exaggerated sense of individualism; mistrust of and even hostility toward the broader society beyond the family; an elastic ethical system built on what Max Weber called "the Catholic cycle of sin, repentance, atonement, release and renewed sin"; and an anti-capitalist, anti-business, anti-work bias linked to a zero-sum world view—wealth is finite, and what I gain has to be at your expense.

There is thus a striking similarity between the history of *la madre patria*—the motherland—and its former colonies. Both histories are marked by authoritarianism, militarism, political polarization and fragmentation, and violence; highly inequitable distribution of wealth, land and opportunity; absence of

institutions of due process; and slow economic growth, principally the result of limited entrepreneurial activity.

That old pattern began to change in Spain in the late '50s, when Franco shifted from an inward-looking to an outward-looking economic policy. From 1961 to 1973, the Spanish economy experienced a revolution.

Growth averaged more than 7 percent annually. Industry grew by more than 9 percent annually. In 1960, 42 percent of Spain's labor force worked in agriculture; in 1980, 17 percent. In 1962, the value of Spain's manufactured exports totaled \$205 million; in 1986, almost \$20 billion.

Economic development had an important modernizing effect on Spanish values and attitudes, particularly in terms of the widespread migration from rural to urban areas.

But the flood of tourists, businessmen, politicians, journalists and intellectuals from Western Europe and the United States also had a profound, mind-opening effect, as did the experience of those Spaniards who traveled abroad and those who emigrated for temporary employ-

ment. Today, studies show that Spanish values and attitudes are not significantly different from those of other Western European countries.

Latin America has thus far hesitated to make a similar commitment to openness. The dominant economic theory remains that of the late Argentine economist Raúl Prebisch, who argued that the region's underdevelopment was chiefly the consequence of its "dependence" on rich countries, especially the United States.

His remedy was import-substitution and state socialism—two dead-end ideas that remain popular in Latin America. Similarly, Latin America has thus far failed to forge a consensus in favor of political pluralism.

Fidel Castro's authoritarianism, atop an crusade, driven in part by virulent anti-Americanism, reverberates in Sandinista Nicaragua, the Latin American left in general and the liberation-theology wing of the Catholic Church. But a number of Latin American politicians are getting the message of *la madre patria*, with which Latin America has long preserved a special relationship.

Argentina has just inaugurated Carlos Menem, a Peronist who, astonishingly, now sounds like a University of Chicago graduate. Bolivia has just installed Jaime Paz Zamora, a former revolutionary leftist who has committed himself to free-market policies. In Brazil, a former colony of Portugal, an unknown named Fernando Collor de Mello, who advocates privatization of state enterprises, has taken a commanding lead over his closest rival, a socialist. In Peru, the novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, a former admirer of Mr. Castro who now wholeheartedly endorses democratic capitalism, is well ahead of his closest rival, a Marxist.

Mexico has moved impressively to open its economy in recent years, and the incumbent president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, has taken several giant steps away from the one-party dictatorship that has governed Mexico for years. Chile has also opened up its economy, currently among the fastest-growing in the world.

What an exquisite irony it will be if Spain, whose traditional culture and institutions are at the root of Latin America's problems, helps to lead its former colonies to modern democratic capitalism.

The writer, author of "Underdevelopment Is a State of Mind," is working on a book about culture and progress. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Latin America Looks to the Pacific Century

By Gerald Segal

SANTIAGO—When most people think of the "Pacific Century" they see no role for Latin America. Why, because in many ways Latin America has a clearer view of the Pacific than do others in the region.

Where Americans, Japanese or Australians lay lyrical about the potential for Pacific-wide cooperation, Latin Americans, more realistically, see the Pacific as a series of distinct subregions with limited interconnections.

To them, economic growth for the more developed Pacific nations, including the more developed Latin countries, will require closer involvement with the global market economy, not just with other Pacific markets.

But there is room on the Pacific agenda for Latin America to forge its own role. The Latin Americans, for example, have a tradition of concern for management of fishing resources and the oceanic environment. At a time when Japan and Taiwan have been criticized for irresponsible fishing practices, Latin American concerns need to be heard.

The inhabitants of the confetti-like spread of islands in the South Pacific find their complaints often are ignored by Tokyo and Taipei. They would welcome a Latin American role in thinking about all Pacific waters, not just the nations on the rim. This is

especially true at a time of superpower détente, when the islanders' threats of "inviting in the Russians" no longer lead to increased U.S. aid. Perhaps the Latin Americans can help.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke's Australia, which fears competition in the resource-poor markets of East Asia, has been a stumbling block to Latin American participation in the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference.

Still, there are signs that Latin America is becoming more integrated into the Pacific economy. Chilean trade, most notably with Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, is rapidly on the rise. China is an established partner in joint ventures in the copper industry and elsewhere. Mexico has become a favorite location for East Asian investment; the Maquiladoras set up on the U.S.-Mexico border are low-wage platforms for exports into the U.S. market.

Japan has led the way. It has more embassies in Latin America than any country but the United States. Brazil is attractive as a vast new market, and it benefits from the presence of nearly one million Japanese inhabitants. Peru is the other major target, but mainly as part of the Japanese fishing

effort. Japanese interest was first stimulated by the need to arrange debt-equity swaps, but now Japan appears likely to stay as one of the top three trade partners of many Latin American states.

The increasing importance of Japan and the newly industrializing countries, or NICs, in Latin America may lead to a new model for successful development. While the NICs of East Asia are resource-poor, many of those in Latin America are resource-rich. As Australia and Canada have shown, even developed states can prosper in the Pacific by exporting food and raw materials to the resource-poor states of the region. As the NICs of East Asia grow, the NICs of Latin America can sell them the fuels for growth.

Such developing cooperation has another significance, for it is being achieved without military confrontation on a Pacific-wide basis. What is one to call Australian investment in the Chilean copper industry for exports to Western Europe? "Thinking Pacific" seems too simplistic.

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London, and is editor of The Pacific Review. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: Distress in Japan

YOKOHAMA—Details now being received of the recent typhoons and floods at Wakayama show that the disastrous effects of the visitation were of appalling magnitude. The number of lives lost is estimated at ten thousand. The destruction of property is enormous. Twenty thousand persons are homeless, and great suffering prevails.

### 1914: The Kaiser's Words

LONDON—That the Kaiser is casting anxious eyes upon the Russian forces in East Prussia is evident from the following telegram received in the Ministry of State in Berlin from the Kaiser's headquarters: "The affliction cast upon my loyal province of East Prussia by the invasion of hostile troops fills me with deep sympathy. I know too well the unfurling courage of my East Prussians to doubt their readiness to offer their possessions and their blood on the

alter of the fatherland. Notwithstanding the terrors of the war, they will place their trust in the unfurling army, and will steadfastly believe in the help of a living God, who up to the present has rendered the German nation such wonderful assistance in its just causes and defense."

### 1939: Hitler Stands Firm

BERLIN—A War Council headed by Air Minister Marshal Hermann Goering and having the power to issue decrees which are laws, was formed tonight (Aug. 30) by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. At 11:30 p.m. it was not known whether the British



## OPINION

Fiddler on the Tightrope:  
Behind Jaruzelski's Mask

By George F. Will

WARSAW — Poland's president, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is also Poland's sphinx. His eyes hidden behind tinted glasses, the usually stony set of his mouth betraying no emotion, he certainly does not smile promiscuously. But at a recent meeting with five Americans, the stone cracked and he smiled, even laughed.

A man, he said musingly, is on a tightrope high above a street, with no net below. It is raining, the wind is gusting. And he is playing a violin. (General Jaruzelski crooked his left arm and with his right he vigorously drew an imaginary bow across an imaginary violin.) "And people say, 'He's no Paganini!'" The general laughed at his jest.

The tightrope metaphor is a tantalizing exercise in reticence, a quality essen-

but perhaps its most pressing need is for a metaphor to replace the medicinal metaphors. Everyone talks about the coming doses of "bitter medicine."

Another name for the bitter medicine Poland has just begun to taste is: freedom. And over the long haul, freedom is fun. It works.

A Foreign Ministry official, pausing with a forkful of Baltic herring, reminds a visitor, "We are not alone in the world." Reticence about the Russian bear to the east comes naturally in a nation that has had the misfortune to exist (when it has existed) in the shadow of the European map from 1795 to 1918) near large, voracious neighbors.

Someone once said, rather hard-heartedly, of Poland's history: If you pitch your tent in the middle of Fifth Avenue, you should expect to be hit by buses. Tanks, in Poland's case, Europe's northern plain is perfect for blitzkriegs.

But today, East Germany's population is leaking westward through the porous paper-mâché curtain between Hungary and Austria. And between Poland and Russia, the Baltic states are in a rolling boil. They are reminding the world at exactly the right moment of this

exquisitely embarrassing — to the Kremlin — fact: The Soviet Union is the only nation that was allied with Hitler when the war began but did not as a result suffer a rupture of its regime.

The Soviet regime, with all the troubles piled on its plate, probably cannot afford to think much about, let alone intervene in, Poland. But Soviet pressure need not come noisily, with clanking tanks. It could come silently, in reduced flows of iron, oil and cotton.

And Solidarity faces an identity crisis. It cannot be both what it has been and what it is now: both a trade union and a government, a militant arm of an interest and a conciliating institution.

Poland's Communist Party has so far acquiesced. Is Poland still a communist country? If by that phrase one means a country with a majority of convinced communists, there never has been a communist country, anywhere. However, today the aims and values of Poland's government more closely resemble those of all the NATO governments than those of any Warsaw Pact government, with the possible exception of Hungary's.

But Poland's Communist apparatus still cannot enough institutions to cause the new government to fail. Do the Communists want it to? We come back to the sphinx. The Man Who Is Not Paganini.

One longs to imitate this thought among General Jaruzelski's information about the United States: The eyes of visitors to Washington are drawn irresistibly to a towering monument to a general. His greatest act was one of renunciation, a refusal to keep or receive powers that would have had a stunning effect on his nation's nascent democracy.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A Challenge for America

Three articles on your opinion pages of Aug. 15 should be read in close conjunction. Haynes Johnson's "Heavy Bills Are Starting to Arrive" describes how the United States must now face up to the problems created by its long neglect of the inner cities and the country's basic infrastructure; the remedy will require billions of dollars. I have lived in Western Europe for the past 30 years, but have seen no country with such deep-seated problems and so little public willingness to attack them.

Another article, by a Swedish expert on the Soviet Union, Anders Ashend, reveals its content with the headline, "The Soviet Economy Is Stumbling Toward Chaos." My visit to Estonia this month only confirms his thesis.

But it is the column by Senators Sam Nunn and John McCain that worried me most. The authors, discussing the question of military burden-sharing among the Western allies and Japan, acknowledge that we have entered a "post-containment era" yet still speak of a need to plan for a "large-scale Warsaw Pact attack on Western Europe."

If we rely on such thinking, we will never come to grips with our real problem. The United States needs a strong shift of priorities, away from the military and toward repairing decades of neglect at home. The country's strongest defense would be to live up to its ideals and show that democracy can mean a better life for all. It is this that weakens totalitarian regimes, not Stealth bombers and such.

ELLEN NORBOM, Oslo.

## The report "Have Funds, Will Travel:

U.S. Congressmen Trot the Globe" (Aug. 17) was a cheap shot. We live in a complex interrelated world, and it is clear that our congressmen know too little — not too much — about it.

The report cites a study that says such travel has cost \$13.5 million in two years. This is a negligible sum compared with any part of the national budget. Suppose that one of those journeys showed that one fewer B-2 bomber was needed. This alone would pay for all of the trips for years to come.

WILLIAM J. LARSON, Nyon, Switzerland.

## France: 1789 and 1989

Our "grands ancêtres" proclaimed liberty in France in 1789 and then introduced the hunt for suspects. They abolished liberty of association and, from 1790, religious freedom.

Instead of equality, a sterile egalitarianism followed. Many family businesses disappeared, and restrictions were imposed on the right of inheritance. France lost its lead in Europe.

The war in the Vendée saw the first genocide of modern times. The revolutionaries glorified it in their reports: "There is no more Vendée. She died under our free sword with wife and children. I just buried her in the marshes of Savenay. I crushed the children under my horse's hooves, massacred the women, who will not give birth to any more brigands. I do not have a single prisoner."

Le Bon did as much in Arras, Fouché in Lyon, Fouquier-Tinville in Paris, Carrier in Nantes. The foreign war declared in 1792 by the Legislative Assembly to

## help impose the regime ended in 1815 and

cost two invasions and one million dead. All the great totalitarian dictators of modern history have exhaled 1789, from Lenin to Mao; and let us not forget Pol Pot, who developed his admiration for Robespierre while at the Sorbonne.

Other than silence (the best solution) a fitting tribute to the revolution would have been to toll the bell in all the villages of France.

MARQUIS de LAUBESPIN, Paris.

## Regarding "France: Less Liberty but

More Equality" (Opinion, July 13): I do not doubt that Richard Reeves does, as he writes, love France "as most everyone does," and also that he loves the French, which he says "makes him part of a rather smaller group." Yet his arguments would be more convincing if his love were based on a less dubious foundation.

As an example, like millions of other Frenchmen, I have a national identity card, which he says "Frenchmen must carry." But the national identity card is only one of many possible ways of proving one's identity when the need arises. It also is a practical alternative to carrying the more cumbersome passport when traveling in Europe.

Also, as a professor in a university, a member of the board of administrators, and a father of two engineers, I can state with certainty that "the number of engineers or doctors trained each year" is not, as Mr. Reeves says, "determined by government."

JEAN ARROUYE, Aix-en-Provence, France.

Later, in the Vietnam-Watergate era,

Alsop, the 'Pompous Ogre,'  
Was an Outrageous Delight

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Too many people made the mistake of taking Joe Alsop as seriously as he seemed to take himself. As with the ancestral Alsop house in Middletown, Connecticut, with the painted-on columns, there was a

## MEANWHILE

lot of *trompe l'oeil* — deception of the eye — about him. Yet the closer you got, the less he was just what he seemed. Many saw him as a pompous ogre; in reality he was a delight, an outrageous delight.

He could be intimidating, and not even his friends were spared the treatment. One night at the outset of the Carter years he was roaring a Washington party. His quarry was Marshall Shulman, a Columbia University professor slated to be Jimmy Carter's special adviser on Soviet affairs.

"Ed, take me to Shulman," he demanded. I excused myself, saying I did not know Mr. Shulman. A few minutes later, Joe came up with the same demand, and again I demurred. He glared. "Here you are, the brains of a great newspaper, and you don't know a goddamn thing!"

To understand Joe Alsop's eminence in Washington journalism of the 1940s and 1950s, you must imagine a world in which the impact of television was still minimal and also lacking the sophisticated "investigative reporting" and "news analysis" forms that have largely replaced the old who-what-when-where style of reporting. In that heyday, Joe Alsop combined the authority of the super-reporter, the pundit and the candidate for choice news leaks — roles now increasingly dispersed and specialized.

When the U.S. army finally decided to go to war with Senator Joe McCarthy in late 1953, it was to Joe Alsop that someone leaked the army's bill of particulars, detailing the Wisconsin senator's meddling and favor-seeking in behalf of a former aide who had been drafted. And not one version only, but two — the real one and the one that had been cleaned up for public consumption.

It was Joe Alsop who, with his brother Stewart, valiantly attacked the shabby plot of the same period to strip Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the nation's most distinguished atomic scientist, of his security clearance. In their pamphlet-style book "We Accuse," the Alsops insisted that it was a vendetta born of envy and the instinct to penalize Mr. Oppenheimer for not suffering fools gladly.

Joe Alsop was never more admirable or valuable than when fighting McCarthyism tongue and hammer. It was not on the basis that Mr. McCarthy was a boorish ignoramus, trampling due process and fair play. It was on the basis that his domestic witch-hunt was a dangerous distraction from the serious business of opposing Soviet military power and political influence abroad.

Whether this was the usual mixture of reality and *trompe l'oeil*, I cannot say. But it was the real Alsop, cooking a snoot at modernity, or whatever part of it seemed to him vulgar and unsuitable. Toward the end of his long, luminous career as a columnist, he wrote that if he could disinvest a 20th-century invention, it would be television, even before the nuclear weapon. As usual his instinct for the enemy was sound: for in many ways it was television — the great leveling, democratizing, simplifying force — that had flattened out the complex, nuanced settings, political and social, in which the Alsops flourished and ruled.

There was something preposterously old-fashioned about Joe Alsop. But the act was ever stylish and it flowed from high principles, vast intelligence, and a warm heart. What a wonderful entertainment it was, and how hard it is to imagine an encore!

Washington Post Writers Group.

## GENERAL NEWS

## End Auschwitz Dispute, Andreotti Says

ROME — Giulio Andreotti, prime minister of Italy, has proposed moving a Carmelite convent from the site of the former Auschwitz death camp in Poland to the scene of a Nazi massacre near Rome.

In a weekly column for Europe magazine, Mr. Andreotti called for a speedy solution to the Auschwitz controversy, which he said was endangering the climate of reconciliation between Christians and Jews that Pope John Paul II had helped create.

Jews want the Catholic nuns moved out of the convent at Auschwitz, which they regard as a unique shrine to the Holocaust. More than four million people, most of them Jews, were killed there by the Nazis during World War II.

"I would like to propose the setting up of a fund to offer the Polish nuns a small convent to be built in Rome, near the Fosse Ardeatine, where Catholics and Jews were buried together, the victims of Nazi-Fascist ferocity," he said.

Nazi troops carried out reprisals in the caves in March 1944 by shooting 335 Italians, including Jews and a Catholic priest, after partisans bombed a German troop convoy, killing 32 people.

"It would be a symbol of living together and a suitable way of thanking God, 50 years after that terrible September 1939, for the long period of peace we continue to enjoy," Mr. Andreotti wrote.

The Catholic church agreed to move the nuns out of Auschwitz by last February but the Polish cardinal with jurisdiction over the con-

vent said this month he had scrapped plans to build a prayer and information center to house them because of a worsening row over the issue.

## Cardinal Criticizes

Arl L. Goldman of The New York Times reported earlier: The Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, Cardinal John O'Connor, has dissociated himself from the remarks of the Catholic primates of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who was critical of Jews for objecting to a convent at the site of the Auschwitz death camp.

Cardinal O'Connor said he was shocked by the remarks of Cardinal Glemp, which were "distressing" and "harmful."

He called on Polish church officials "to get on with their formal commitment" to relocate the convent under a 1987 agreement.

In a sermon at a Polish shrine on Saturday, Cardinal Glemp accused Jewish protesters of fomenting anti-Polish feelings with their demonstration at the convent.

## Polish Attack

A Roman Catholic Polish journalist, in a rare criticism of the church, said Cardinal Glemp's remarks about Jews may be "deeply wounding." The Associated Press reported from Warsaw.

The journalist, Krzysztof Sliwinski, said: "The expressions used by the primate, even if contrary to his intentions, pose a danger of deeply wounding the feelings of many of those who are descendants and brothers of the Holocaust victims."

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## Walesa Makes Strongest Aid Plea Yet

WARSAW — Political change would be set back throughout Eastern Europe if the West failed to give Poland's Solidarity-led government economic assistance, the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said Wednesday in Gdansk.

In his strongest appeal for aid since Tadeusz Mazowiecki became

prime minister last week, Mr. Walesa begged the West not to be "concoited" or abandon Poland.

"Poland may fall apart like a house of cards if we are not helped by people from the West," Mr. Walesa said. "Solidarity is leading change in the system. If we fail, others' chances of reforms will be reduced."

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After 3d Foe Dies in Cyprus,  
Iran Assassination Plot Seen

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

LARNACA, Cyprus — An Iranian opposition figure who arrived in this resort island from Sweden last week only to be gunned down Saturday night was the third victim since June of what may be an assassination program approved at high levels in Tehran, according to opposition officials and Western specialists on Iran.

The three killings, each of which bears the marks of careful planning, use of specialized weapons and intelligence techniques have prompted some Western experts to speculate that the death June 3 of Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, touched off an aggressive program of foreign assassinations. The killings are seen as a means of keeping foreign-based opposition groups off balance and to prevent their interference with the delicate transition from Ayatollah Khomeini's rule.

The opposition figure, Bahman Javadi, 33, a member of the central committee of the underground Iran Communist Party and its Komala Kurdish guerrilla forces, was killed by two young men firing silenced 7.65-millimeter pistols. There have been no arrests, but Cypriot police

authorities say they believe the killing was politically motivated.

A companion of Mr. Javadi, Yusef Rashidzadeh, was hit in the chest and remains in critical condition.

The Komala group, operating from bases inside Iran, has staged several attacks against Iranian Revolutionary Guard bases in northwest Iran this year and inflicted several casualties that have been treated at Tehran hospitals, according to medical sources in the Iranian capital.

Mr. Javadi had arrived in Cyprus to meet his mother and sister, who traveled from Iran for a reunion after eight years of separation. The women were walking with Mr. Javadi and Mr. Rashidzadeh on a backstreet in Larnaca's restaurant district when the attackers opened fire.

A prominent investigative theory in this assassination, according to Western experts, is that Iranian intelligence officials approved and monitored the departure of Mr. Javadi's relatives and sent an assassination squad to Cyprus with the expectation Mr. Javadi would meet them.

Swedish authorities warned Cypriot police shortly before the killing that Mr. Javadi was under threat

and should be protected. The police here said the warning came too late.

In a statement issued from Stockholm, a Komala spokesman blamed Tehran's revolutionary leaders for the assassination.

Iran has not commented on the allegation.

Mr. Javadi's death follows the assassination in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on June 4 of Atallah Bayahmadi, the chief covert intelligence operative of the Paris-based Flag of Freedom organization, and the July 13 murder of a Kurdish leader, Abdul-Rahman Qassemion in Vienna.

Mr. Bayahmadi, who in 1979 joined an unsuccessful coup attempt against the revolutionary regime in Tehran, was shot after he arrived in Dubai for a prearranged clandestine meeting with dissident Iranian military officers. Western officials believe the meeting was a trap.

Mr. Qassemion, whose Kurdish guerrilla movement attacked Iran from Iraqi sanctuaries, also was shot as he met secretly with Iranian government agents with whom he was discussing terms for ending his rebellion, directed against Iranian government forces in northwestern Iran.

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## SCIENCE

# Disputed Idea Views Earth As Organism

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

TWO decades ago, a British scientist named James Lovelock put forth an imaginative and poetic view of how the Earth functions. The planet's living organisms, he said, act together to regulate the global environment. Life interacts chemically and physically with the air, the waters and the rocks to maintain optimum conditions for itself. In fact, Dr. Lovelock said, the Earth itself appears to behave like a living organism. He named the organism Gaia, after the Earth goddess of the Greeks.

The Gaia hypothesis beguiled environmentalists and others inspired by the unitary view of Earth from space as a "dappled saffron," in Dr. Lovelock's phrase. The concept acquired mystical overtones, and not least for that reason it was shunned by other scientists, some of whom ridiculed it as a fairy tale.

But times change and theories with them. And today, as the prospect of global climatic change infuses the ecological sciences with new urgency, the Gaia hypothesis, whether true or false, appears to have significant influence on the way some scientists study the Earth and the questions they ask about it.

For these scientists, it has provided an organizing focus for research as they step up their efforts to learn more about how the enormously complex global environment functions, what maintains it and what disrupts it.

The Gaia concept has evolved considerably since the late 1960s, when Dr. Lovelock first proposed it. "I see it now as a kind of theory in its early stages," Dr. Lovelock said in a telephone interview from Combe Mill in Cornwall, England, where he works out of a barn converted into a laboratory.

As he explains the Gaia concept now, it is essentially this: The Earth proper — its crustal rocks, oceans and atmosphere — and the life on it have evolved together as a single, tightly coupled system. The system compensates for changes in the global climate by adjusting the rates at which such gases as oxygen, methane and carbon dioxide are produced and removed from the atmosphere. This effectively holds the climate within bounds favorable to life as a whole.

But there are limits to this capac-

ity for regulation. The environment can be changed too much by cataclysms like meteor or asteroid impacts or, increasingly, by human activity. If that happens, the environmental changes can overwhelm the efforts of the system to regulate itself and can force the climate to a new and different stable state: either a sharply higher or lower global temperature, for instance. As a result, some species will be extinguished and others will flourish.

This, Dr. Lovelock believes, is likely responsible for the mass extinctions of Earth's remote past. In this view, the Earth is neither as fragile as some environmentalists would have it nor as forgiving as some people, who have taken the Gaia hypothesis to mean that the environment will adjust to pollution and disruption by humans, would like to believe.

It will adjust, Dr. Lovelock says, but the adjustment may well be disastrous for homo sapiens.

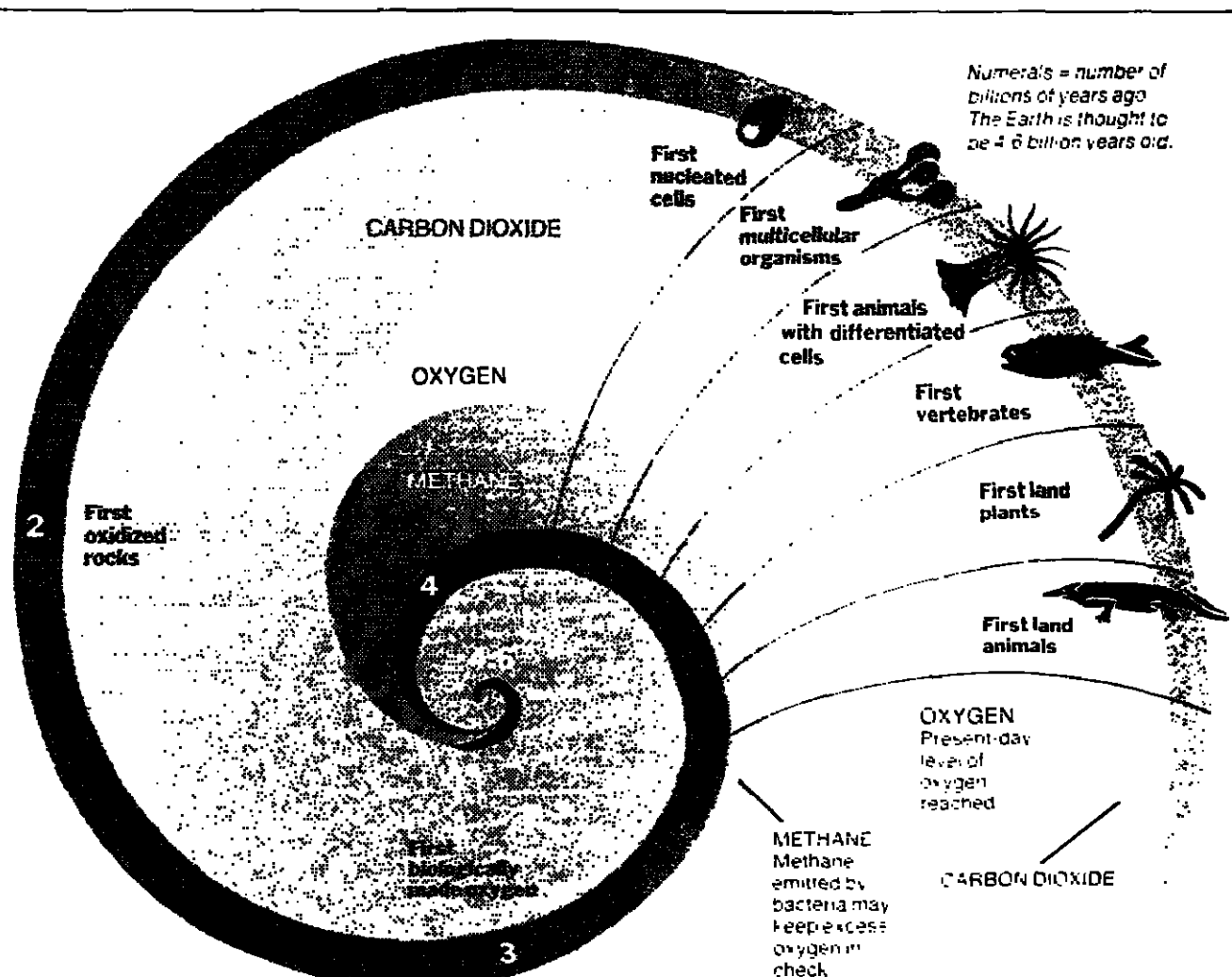
Earth scientists have long accepted as fact two components of the revised concept: the proposition that plant and animal life, or biota, have a substantial influence on the non-biological world — in the production and maintenance of atmospheric oxygen by photosynthesizing plants, for instance — and that life and the inanimate world influence each other's evolution.

But while mainstream scientists agree with that much, they say it is unclear whether the system regulates itself, as Dr. Lovelock holds, through a complex set of feedback relationships in which the biota and the physical world are tightly coupled.

This is the novel part of the Gaia theory in its present state, and the place where debate now focuses.

"I think everyone who's actively involved in studying the system will agree there's an enormous amount we don't understand," said Heinrich Holland, a geochemist at Harvard University who has been a critic of the Gaia hypothesis. "Until we know more it's premature to say what the role of the biota is or has been over time."

"What is really new in Gaia may not be right, but it's interesting enough to motivate people to work hard to shoot it down or prove it true," said Stephen H. Schneider, a climatologist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado.



## A Theory of the Interaction of Earth and Life

Scientists believe that since the Earth was born, atmospheric methane and carbon dioxide have decreased, while oxygen has increased. The Gaia theory holds that the levels changed as life evolved, and that they are now regulated by a global system in which the Earth and life on it are closely coupled.

Adapted from Scientific American

## Molecule Linked to Common Diabetes

By Philip J. Hilts  
New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS in Minnesota and Sweden have found a molecule that may be important in the development of the most common variety of diabetes.

In a report in the New England Journal of Medicine, they said the molecule is the main component of the tangled fibers that appear in diabetics and may choke off the cells of the pancreas that make the hormone insulin.

Insulin is crucial to the body's ability to absorb and use sugar as fuel; a shortage of insulin characterizes the disease.

The tangled fibers, known as amyloid deposits, occur in the cells called the islets of Langerhans.

The molecule that makes up the amyloid,

dubbed the islet-amyloid polypeptide, has been identified and characterized over the last two years by Dr. Kenneth H. Johnson and Dr. Timothy D. O'Brien, veterinary pathologists at the University of Minnesota, along with Dr. Christer Betsholtz from the University of Uppsala, and Dr. Per Westermark of the University Hospital at Linköping, both in Sweden.

The amyloid tangles were spotted as early as 1900. But because they also appear in smaller numbers in healthy people and animals, they were not considered central to the disease.

Now it appears that the amyloid may be more important than previously thought, Dr. O'Brien said. In laboratory cultures, the polypeptide has been found to cut down the ability of cells to take in the sugar they need for energy.

The scientists say it may block the action of insulin in two ways: chemically turning off

insulin at its site of action in muscle cells, and physically destroying the islet cells where insulin is made.

The polypeptide "may be a principal factor in the reduced uptake of blood glucose by skeletal muscle and thus in Type II diabetes mellitus," the researchers wrote in the journal. Diabetes affects 11 million people in the United States. The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases said Type II accounts for 95 percent of the cases.

The disease can lead to blindness, nerve and kidney damage, and amputations as the result of gangrene of the feet.

Dr. O'Brien said that the next step in the research is to use animal models to try to determine whether the polypeptide contributes to the progression of the disease, or whether it is actually the prime agent of the disease.

## 'Organoids': Treating Body From Inside

By Sally Squires  
Washington Post Service

B IOMEDICAL researchers are inventing a way to treat disease by making the body grow a kind of new organ — called an organoid or a neo-organ — whose job is to cure or treat the malady.

One technique involves implanting into the body of an animal (the method has not been tried in humans) a small plastic scaffold in the form of a fiber pad coated with natural substances that stimulate cell growth. Body cells colonize the scaffolding and develop into a lump of tissue that then secretes hormones and other chemicals.

In a presentation last week at the annual meeting of the National Cancer Institute's Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, W. French Anderson told researchers that he and his colleagues have been able to form neo-organs or "organoid structures" in rats, mice, rabbits and monkeys. These contain blood vessels and grow bundles of cells that resemble nerve tissue.

Studies show that, just like nor-

mal organs, the new structures can "secrete products directly into the bloodstream of the animal," said Dr. Anderson, who is chief of the laboratory of molecular hematology at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. "What you end up with is basically a new organ."

By marrying this technology with gene therapy — the ability to transfer new genes into a cell — researchers now have a potential treatment to overcome a host of genetic diseases, from diabetes and the immune deficiency disease known as ADA deficiency to hemophilia and the metabolic disease known as phenylketonuria, PKU.

In theory, for example, it might be possible to treat diabetes by inserting a new gene for insulin production into cells removed from the patient. The cells would be placed on the plastic scaffolding with growth factors, inserted in the body near the pancreas and allowed to develop into a little insulin factory.

The ability to stimulate neo-organs has led researchers to speculate about one day, far in the fu-

ture, being able routinely to replace damaged or aging organs, such as the liver, pancreas, spleen or heart, with replacements grown from the patient's own cells.

The idea of regenerating blood vessels and other organs is not new. Amphibians such as frogs and newts have the ability to grow new limbs and organs. Yet mammals and other higher animals have a comparable capability only once — during embryonic development.

The key to unlocking the secrets of organ regeneration lies with "tricking the adult organism into thinking that it is an embryo again," said John A. Thompson of Genetic Therapy Inc. (GTI) in Gaithersburg, Maryland, which is collaborating with Dr. Anderson's group.

To do that, Dr. Anderson and his colleagues take fibers of Gore-Tex, the brand name of a plastic polymer used to make sleeping bags, tents and rain gear. Gore-Tex stimulates little or no immune response and has long been used for suture material and other implantable materials. The fibers, about the width of a

human hair, are coated with gelatin, sterilized and then loosely matted into pads about an inch across. Then the pad is impregnated with protein, called heparin-binding growth factor (HBGF) that stimulates the proliferation of endothelial cells, which line blood vessels, lymph channels and various other cavities in the body.

Fetal tissues are especially rich in HBGF. Babies and young children have greater amounts than adults, one reason why cuts and broken bones heal more quickly in youngsters. When an injury occurs, white blood cells called macrophages appear at the wound and eat the damaged or dying cells as well as any microbial invaders present.

The macrophages release proteins that activate HBGF and enable it to stimulate a special type of immature cell, called a stem cell, to multiply and mature so as to repair the wound. HBGF also attracts other cells to the area to aid in rebuilding the damaged tissue. Dr. Anderson and his colleagues exploit this same process to create organoids.

By coating the fibers with HBGF, cells are attracted to the fibers and begin to colonize them. Although the HBGF is depleted within 24 hours, "once you trigger the organ formation process, it just keeps going on its own," Dr. Anderson said. "The body does it all."

A major uncertainty about neo-organs is whether they have the potential to grow out of control and develop into a tumor. These growth factors are so potent, they "could conceivably cause other problems," said Ward Casscells of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

Six months of experience in rats has revealed no evidence of tumors. "The assumption is," Dr. Anderson said, "that if there is any problem with the neo-organ, you can go in and snip it out."

If scientists really can control the development of new organs and blood vessels, they have the potential for a powerful therapy.

The first application in humans is likely to be in treating AIDS with a neo-organ that would produce a substance called soluble CD4. It is a molecule that blocks the virus's ability to enter cells.

Another use is in heart disease. By stimulating blood vessel growth, doctors may soon have a way to sidestep bypass surgery.

Then there is the ultimate: the potential of one day stimulating nerve growth. "The last domino to fall is going to be regrowing the central nervous system," Dr. Casscells said. "But in this era of designer genes, all these things are now on the drawing board."

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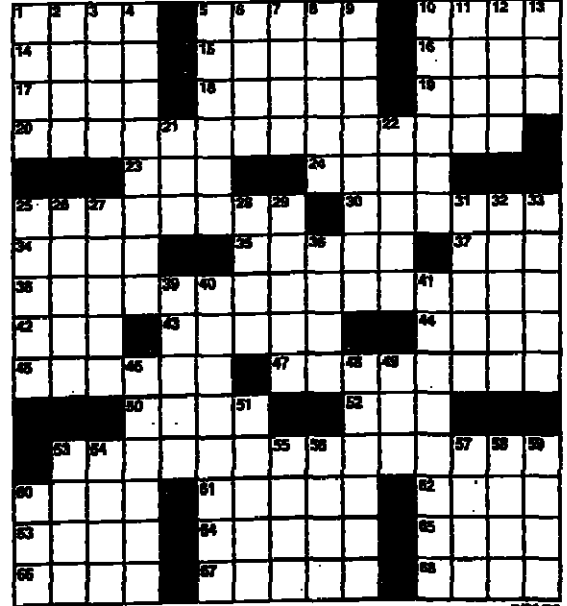
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### ACROSS

- 1 Burden
- 5 "Get outta here!"
- 10 The Swedish Nightingale
- 14 Sidel
- 15 Amish pronoun
- 16 Anytime
- 17 Low card
- 18 White-water bobs
- 19 Ind. city
- 20 Beery-Cooper film: 1934
- 23 Knick's rival
- 24 Gossip, perhaps
- 25 Gullweed
- 30 Weak
- 34 Island group off New Guinea
- 35 — Gay
- 37 Old English letter
- 38 Lammert film: 1948
- 42 Cuban counting word
- 43 Passive
- 44 Mythical hawk
- 45 Runway surface
- 47 Least extensive
- 50 Adjective suffixes
- 52 Held office
- 53 Harvey-Ireland film: 1972
- 60 Ananias
- 61 Social group
- 62 Track star Henry
- 63 Jason's craft

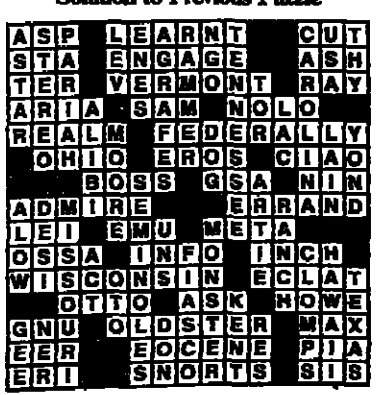
### DOWN

- 1 End or hand precursor
- 2 Reputation
- 3 Chills and fever
- 4 Drives batty
- 5 Wing supports
- 6 Single
- 7 Plaintful
- 8 Nip-up
- 9 Base diner
- 10 Envoy
- 11 Lend of tennis
- 12 Lunkhead
- 13 Saharan
- 21 Expanse
- 22 Hilo porch
- 25 Port du — cheese
- 26 Battle zone
- 27 Dynamo part
- 28 Ballesteros of golf
- 29 Lulus
- 31 Verse for Keats
- 32 Loafs
- 33 Strongbox
- 36 Solemn promise
- 39 Rain-forest plant
- 40 One who ingests
- 41 Alger's — "Tom"
- 46 Millionth part of a meter
- 48 Belgian city
- 49 Crowd support
- 51 Father Junipero
- 53 Joyce's land
- 54 Grandiose tale
- 55 Joust
- 56 Navigational system
- 57 Black and white, e.g.
- 58 Military group
- 59 Sharp item, sometimes
- 60 Stripling



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### Solution to Previous Puzzle





NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
United	337.75	337.00	336.50	+0.25
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Wednesday's MARKET DIARY				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
United	337.75	337.00	336.50	+0.25
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50
Amgen	311.00	310.00	309.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

## Cerus Claims Foreign Buyers Boost Stock

PARIS — Cerus, a French holding company controlled by the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti, said the sharp rise in its stock price Wednesday was due to heavy buying by foreign investors.

The company's shares rose to a high of 465 francs (\$70.98) before slipping back to finish at 455 francs, a total of 299,500 shares were traded, about 1.5 percent of Cerus's capital.

Dominique Daniel, the company's financial director, denied market rumors that Cerus had sold its 14.9 percent stake in Yves St. Laurent, the French fashion house.

## N.Y. Stocks Finish With Slim Gain

NEW YORK — Stock prices ended modestly higher on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday after a session in which the market was pushed up and down by program trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.52 points to 2,738.15, after rising 11 points on Tuesday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 11 to 9. Big Board volume totaled 174.35 million shares, about the same as the 175.21 million traded in the previous session.

The New York Stock Exchange's composite index rose 0.45 to 194.92.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 381.58, up 0.64 of a point.

Continuing takeover speculation regarding airlines and other companies benefited selected stocks.

The market sported moderate gains in the morning before selling of futures-related program funds

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 30

Amsterdam				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press Aug. 30

Grains				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Food				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Metals				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

## Livestock

Cattle				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Pork				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Oil				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

## Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Financial				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Stock Indexes				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Tokyo				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

London				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

S&P 100 Index Options				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50
Advanced	298.00	297.50	297.00	296.50

Source: AP.

Source: UPI.

# France Plans Overhaul to Encourage Competition in Post, Phone Systems

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — France announced plans Wednesday to overhaul the state-owned postal, telegraph and telecommunications service to introduce more competition and possibly end the PTT's telecommunications monopoly.

The sweeping reform plans, which call for full separation of the PTT's postal and telecommunications branches, are based on a gov-

ernment study published Wednesday.

The report states that the PTT's monopoly over telecommunications in France could be "difficult to apply" in the future because of rapidly changing technology and growing telecommunications needs within the European Community.

Industry analysts said the PTT is facing increasing competition in Europe and around the world and is in need of updating.

## Hoylelake Declares 2.3% Shareholding in BAT

LONDON — Hoylelake Investments Ltd. had 35.2 million shares, or 2.3 percent, of BAT Industries PLC, including bid acceptances, by the first closing date of its takeover offer on Tuesday, Hoylelake's adviser, Hambros Bank Ltd., said Wednesday.

The deadline for the investor group's £13.6 billion (\$21 billion) all-paper offer has been extended until Sept. 15. Hoylelake is headed by the British-French financier, Sir James Goldsmith, with his partners Jacob Rothschild of Britain and

## To Our Readers

Faris commodity prices were not available for this edition because of problems at the source.

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## SPORTS

## Cubs Go Down by 9 Runs, But Not Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Chicago Cubs have been struggling for the last two weeks as their lead in the National League East has dwindled. And when they have won they usually had to go extra innings.

So even a diehard fan would not have given the Cubs much chance of pulling

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

out the game against the Houston Astros on Tuesday in Chicago.

After five innings, with the help of Rafael Ramirez's grand slam, the Astros were ahead, 9-0. Ramirez also hit a two-run double to drive in a team-record seven runs.

The Cubs not only caught up, they won in the 10th when Dwight Smith singled with the bases loaded. The 10-9 victory was only the Cubs' fourth in the last 11 games, but it was also their third straight. Three of the four victories have come in extra innings.

Chicago remained 2½ games ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals, who beat the Cincinnati Reds. The New York Mets remained 3½ games back with a victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers, and the Montreal Expos fell four games behind with a loss to the San Diego Padres.

In the NL West, the Astros remained four games behind the San Francisco Giants, who lost to the Philadelphia Phillies. The Padres moved to within six games of the West lead.

The Cubs' Smith was in the game only because Don Zimmer, the manager, decided it would be a good time to give outfielder Andre Dawson and his aching knees a rest with his team so far behind.

Two hits and an intentional walk with one out preceded Smith's game-winning hit. It was the seventh loss in eight games for the Astros.

"When we win with three games left and have a 3½-game lead, then you can pop the champagne," said Smith, whose

perfect throw to the plate on a single to right in the eighth inning cut down Ramirez and prevented him from scoring Houston's 10th run. "We can't get overconfident. It was our biggest victory, but we've still a long way to go."

The Cubs scored twice in the sixth, then Lloyd McClellan's two-run home run and Smith's RBI single made it 9-5 in the seventh. They tied it in the eighth on three run-scoring singles and a sacrifice fly.

Paul Assenmacher, recently acquired from Atlanta, set the Astros down in order in the 10th to earn the victory.

"Going from the Braves to the Cubs is my early present from Santa," he said. "I hope there's more under the tree."

Cardinals 6, Reds 2: Joe Magrane pitched his league-leading 18th victory and league-leading ninth complete game in St. Louis, tying Oakland's Dave Stewart for most victories in the majors. Terry Pendleton's two-run double capped a four-rally in the sixth.

Phillies 6, Giants 1: Von Hayes became the first National League player this season to hit three home runs in a game, and he drove in all six of Philadelphia's runs in San Francisco.

Hayes hit a solo home run in the first, a three-run shot in the fourth and a two-run drive in the ninth. His first three-homer game in the majors gave him 21 home runs this season.

Mets 2, Dodgers 1: David Cone threw a four-hitter in Los Angeles, retiring 19 of the last 20 batters and winning for the ninth time in 10 decisions. John Wetteland, who had 10 strikeouts, threw a wild pitch in the seventh that allowed Darriyl Strawberry to score the tie-breaking run.

Padres 2, Expos 1: Luis Salazar's infield hit in the ninth scored Marvell Wynne from third in San Diego.

Pirates 5, Braves 4: Andy Van Slyke hit an RBI double during a three-run first and an RBI single in a two-run third in Pittsburgh. (LAT, AP)

## Dent an Error?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner, having had Syd Thrift quit earlier in the day after five months as the Yankees' senior vice president of baseball operations, conceded Tuesday he might have erred in bringing in Bucky Dent to replace Dallas Green as manager.

But, he said from Tampa, Florida, "I had no choice" but to hire Dent. "All of us understood that Bucky was not ready to manage in the majors. We probably did him a disservice bringing him in when we did."

Thrift's job was essentially returned to Bob Quinn, the general manager, who lost his post as the team's primary trader when Thrift was hired March 21.

Asked if he had regained his lost duties, Quinn said, "I'm making that assumption. Mr. Steinbrenner called me this morning and said to carry on. That's what I'm doing, picking up the ball and carrying it."

## Bosox Sweep Angels, A's Do Worse to Yanks

The Associated Press

Even in the midst of what could be their worst season in 77 years, the New York Yankees have not lost the ability to go the Boston Red Sox one better.

While the red-hot Red Sox were scoring nine runs in an inning Tuesday night en route to a doubleheader sweep of the California Angels, the ice-cold Yankees were giving up 10 runs in one inning during a 19-5 bashing by the Oakland Athletics.

And, in case you hadn't noticed, the American League East, as well as the AL West, is now a three-team race.

The Baltimore Orioles lead the Toronto Blue Jays by a game and Boston by four in the East, while Oakland boosted its lead in the West to three games over California, with the Kansas City Royals remaining four back.

Jose Canseco powered Oakland's 18-

hit attack with two tape-measure home runs, a two-run shot in the third and a three-run blast in the club-record-tying 10th fifth.

The Yankees have lost 11 of 13 games since Bucky Dent replaced Dallas Green as manager.

The A's, who are 5-0 in Yankee Stadium this season, would like to stay forever. "We don't feel sorry for them," Canseco said. "We're in a pennant race."

Storm Davis allowed eight hits and all the New York runs in seven innings, including consecutive fifth-inning homers by Don Mattingly and Mel Hall. It was his first victory at Yankee Stadium.

Oakland's 10-run inning included six hits—Terry Steinbach and Carney Lansford got two-run singles—two errors, two walks, a wild pitch and a hit batter.

Red Sox 8, Angels 4: Red Sox 13, Angels 5: Wade Boggs singled twice during the nine-run fourth inning of the second game and Boston stretched its winning streak to nine games by sweeping California.

"Four games back with 30 to go, this says we're alive," said relief pitcher Rob Murphy after the Red Sox collected 14 hits in the opener and 16 in the 7½-inning, rain-shortened nightcap.

In the opener, the Red Sox shelved Bert Blyleven for seven runs in three innings and ended his 10-game winning streak. Dwight Evans capped a five-run first with a three-run homer and hit an RBI single in the third.

Indians 3, Orioles 1: Brad Komminack hit a two-run home run with one out in the bottom of the ninth in Cleveland. That ended Baltimore's four-game winning streak.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 2: Fred McGriff, the AL home run leader, ended a 2-2 tie in the seventh in Toronto with his second homer of the game and 33th of the season. The Blue Jays had tied the game on consecutive home runs by George Bell and McGriff off Melillo Perez in the fifth.

Royals 12, Tigers 8: Kurt Stillwell drove in three runs, and he and Jim Eisenreich each had three of the Royals' 17 hits in Kansas City. The Royals won for the 12th time in their last 14 games and the Tigers lost a 10th straight.

Mariners 5, Brewers 3: Rookie Erik Hanson, just back from the minors, halted Seattle's club-record-tying 12-game losing streak by blanking Milwaukee until the ninth. Hanson allowed four hits, the last one Robin Yount's three-run homer with two out in the ninth. The Mariners had built a 5-0 lead by the seventh.

Rangers 4, Twins 2: Geno Petralli's RBI single broke a 2-2 tie in the eighth in Minneapolis.

## In Europe, It's Still Diamonds in the Rough

By John McMurtrie

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — David Daniels was amazed when he first saw the baseball team he was to coach.

As a retired American minor league player who had coached in Italy and the Netherlands, Daniels had been recruited to help prepare the French national team for the European Baseball Championships that begin Friday in Paris.

What Daniels saw before him was not the makings of a national team. "It was a disaster," he recalled of that first training session last winter in Florida. "I had guys scattered all over the infield who couldn't even catch a ball. And I won't say anything about what it was like when they had a bat in their hands."

Daniels, now, is still hoping for the best as the French will host, for the first time, the European Baseball Championships.

As a taste of a sport that is fast gaining popularity in Europe, and will continue to attract attention with baseball becoming a medal sport at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, the 21st edition of the biennial championships will feature nine days of competition between the eight teams belonging to Group A of the European Confederation of Amateur Baseball (CEBA).

Group B, the second division that includes teams newly joining the CEBA, such as the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, also holds its own series every two years. That group's championship will be held in 1990, with the winner moving up to Group A.

CEBA officials rate Italy and the

Netherlands as the best national teams now in Europe. France, Spain and Belgium will likely vie next week for third place, with West Germany, Sweden and Great Britain battling to avoid becoming the team that is demoted to Group B.

Baseball has its largest European following, by far, in Italy and the Netherlands. Each has as many as 30,000 amateur players, each has hundreds of baseball

## What David Daniels saw before him was not the makings of a French national team. "It was a disaster."

fields. France, by contrast, has just put the final touches on its capital's first field. Aldo Notari, president of both the Italian baseball federation and CEBA, and vice-president of the International Baseball Association, attributes baseball's initial success in Italy to the American presence there during and after World War II.

"We opened up to the rest of the world after the war," said Notari. "Baseball was a form of cultural exchange with the Americans. We held on to it and, with good direction, have made it the national sport it is today."

Peter Laanen, president of the Royal Dutch Baseball and Softball Federation, attributed the sport's popularity in his country to promotion.

"If we're getting better at baseball in Holland," said Laanen, "it's because we

know how to sell it and how to educate our audience through the media. The size of our country also lets us reach people more easily."

In France, where baseball is only slowly being discovered, federation officials hope that by hosting the championship they can lower the sport's image.

"Baseball in France used to be a sport of the rich," said Bruno Lesfargues, pres-

ident of the French federation. "Today, it's attracting people from all classes and is played all over France."

West Germany's baseball federation also has seen a dramatic increase in the number of those playing the game. A decade ago, the federation there consisted of 10 teams; today, there are 200.

Still, the West German and the British federations are the only ones in Europe that do not receive governmental financial backing. That worries the German group's president, Martin Miller, whose main objective in Paris will be to avoid a demotion to Group B.

"Our biggest problem is money," he said. "Without it, we can't really do more than to hope for a fifth place in the championships."

Although baseball is quickly taking root in Europe, even those involved in

the sport are the first to admit that it is not yet popular in most of the 19 countries belonging to CEBA. For those with any ties to the game, learning about baseball had more to do with meeting Americans, Canadians or Asians abroad than it did with taking a turn at bat.

Reto Blum, the Swiss federation's president, recalled first playing baseball when visiting family in the United States as a teen-ager. "My cousin was a Red Sox fan, so I had to be a Yankees fan," he said. "It all started there."

While European players have a passion for the game, most think of it as only a hobby. Some have gone on to play in American minor leagues—at least one, pitcher Wim Remmerswaal of the Netherlands, made it to the majors leagues, with the Boston Red Sox—but their numbers are few. And the European Confederation does not foresee a continental professional league, at least not for years to come.

"If we grow to the point of being able to have a professional league," said the CEBA's president, Notari, "we'll become professional on our own. What we don't want is to be part of a colony of somebody else's pro league. Besides, our focus is on the Olympics."

For most, though, even the Olympics are out of reach. Of the eight teams that will play in Barcelona in 1992, three will come from Europe, with Spain automatically qualifying as the host nation. The other two teams will be determined at the 1991 European Championships. But these underdogs have not given



Nicolas Andriani/International Herald Tribune

up hope. Jeff Milleras, a French-Canadian who has played in past championships for the French, is one.

"Maybe it isn't realistic to think we can beat the Italians and Dutch," he said. "But five years ago it was an embarrassment to go out there and play. Now, we're competitive. Others may be better than us, but who knows, this is the sport of miracles."

The European Baseball Championships will be played Friday through Sept. 10 at Pershing Field in the Bois de Vincennes in Paris, and in the neighboring towns of Sarcelles and Sartrouville. Seats may be reserved by calling the French Baseball and Softball Federation at 40-36-83-01. The three French television networks plan coverage, as does RAI in Italy. See Scoreboard for the schedule of games.

## BOOKS

## CHRISTOPHER UNBORN

By Carlos Fuentes. Translated by Alfred MacAdam and the author. 531 pages. \$22.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THREE decades ago, in his first novel, "Where the Air Is Clear," Carlos Fuentes created a prismatic picture of Mexico City, and in delineating a gallery of urban characters he also left a vivid portrait of a conflicted, multiracial country struggling to reconcile its present and its past.

Now, in "Christopher Unborn," Fuentes returns to Mexico City to give us another portrait of his native land. Although the setting is faintly futuristic (1992), although the plot embraces all the up-to-the-minute pyrotechnics of magic realism and post-modernism, the questions addressed by this novel are essentially the same—namely, how is Mexico to enter the modern era without betraying its history? How is the nation to come to terms with the United States, its giant, influential neighbor to the north? And how is it to cope with a daunting array of social and economic problems?

Indeed, the fictional Mexico portrayed in "Christopher Unborn" is a hellish parody of civilization—"a narrow, skel-

etal and decapitated nation." Thoughtless industrialization has turned Mexico City ("Makiesko City") into a replica of the metropolis in "Blade Runner": a foul acid rain falls constantly over the earthquake-devastated city, while the poor search aimlessly for jobs and the rich build imitation Bloomingdales.

In order to help pay off the nation's debt Yucatan has been ceded to the Club Med empire, and Chiapas, Tabasco and Campeche have been handed over to a U.S.-controlled oil consortium known as the Five Sisters. Politicians, almost without exception, have become hopelessly corrupt.

We learn of developments in Mexico not through conventional means, but through Fuentes' anomalous narrator, an unborn fetus named Christopher, who is to be born on Oct. 12, 1992, the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. As in Laurence Sterne's "Tristram Shandy"—which seems to have served as a model for this book, along with "Midnight's Children" by Salman Rushdie—the narrative is ostensibly concerned with the narrator's family history, and it largely takes place before his much-awaited birth.

Long-winded and discursive, Christopher seems possessed of both omniscience and a need for total disclosure—traits that make for a novel that's more ambitious than satisfying, more vigorous than shapely.

Silly subplots involving comically

named characters (Deng Chopin, Hipi Toilec); colorful but superficial self-portraits; pointlessly self-referential allusions to Fuentes' own earlier works; anecdotes involving political functionaries, who appear to have been introduced simply to make some sort of sociological or ideological point—these aspects of the novel persuade the reader that Fuentes has used the license afforded by Christopher's unstructured tale as an excuse for self-indulgence. When Christopher leaves off philosophizing about the fate of his country and sticks to the story of his own family, the results are considerably more engaging.

In addition, we meet Christopher's grandparents, Diego and Isabella Palomar, known as the Mexican Curies, who lived "when Mexico thought it could be technologically independent" and his great-grandfather, General Don Rigoberto Palomar, the youngest general in the Mexican Revolution, who believed that "the Revolution had triumphed and carried out all its promises."

If the allegorical weight of these characters underscores Fuentes' epic ambitions, it also points to the schematic, polemical nature of the novel.

In the end, of course, Christopher, too, becomes a symbol—perhaps the novel's ultimate symbol, a symbol of the failed promises of the New World as well as a symbol of its hopes for rejuvenation.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

## By Alan Truscott

SOME hands provide interesting points at three levels, for beginners, intermediate players and experts. The diagrammed example was noted by Morton Kaplan of Cedarhurst, Long Island, in a duplicate game at the Caledonian Club in Manhattan.

Three no-trump was reached by a standard Stayman auction, and a heart was led. If East takes the heart ace and continues with the queen, South must hold up his king, a simple point for the novices to learn. But Kaplan as East made a good intermediate play of the queen on the first trick, an exception to the third-hand high rule. If West has the king it does not matter what East plays, and if South has that card he must be encouraged to take it at once.

South cannot afford to hold up at this point; unless he has peeked into the East hand and spotted the ace. When he takes the king, a beginner would take an immediate diamond finesse and would be immediately defeated. A better play would be to test spades, for a 3-3 split will provide a ninth trick without any need to rely on the diamond finesse.

But assuming standard leads, South can postpone committing himself, and an expert might do so. At the second trick he can return a heart, giving West the opportunity to score four heart tricks.

If he does so, South will have a variety of squeeze possibilities as well as the diamond finesse, and should be able to judge what to do.

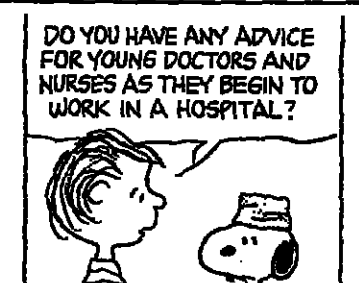
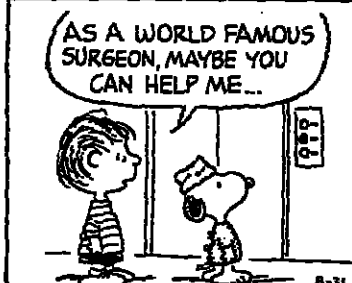
NORTH			
♠	Q887		
♥	753		
♦	AQJ86		
♣	A7		
WEST			
♠	32		
♥	18642		
♦	74		
♣	AJ1095		
EAST			
♠	AJ1054		
♥	Q10		
♦	K52		
♣	842		
SOUTH (D)			
♠	A86		
♥	K107		
♦	1092		
♣	KQ83		

North and South were vulnerable.

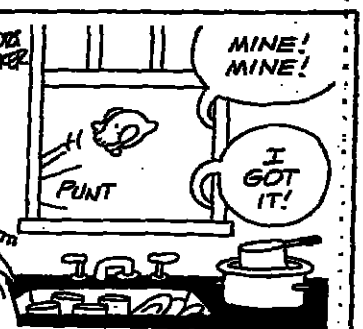
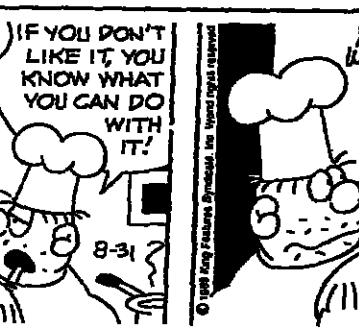
The bidding: South 1NT, North 2NT, South 3NT, North Pass, South Pass.

West led the heart four.

## PEANUTS



## BEETLE BAILEY



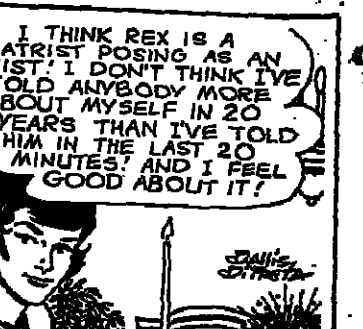
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



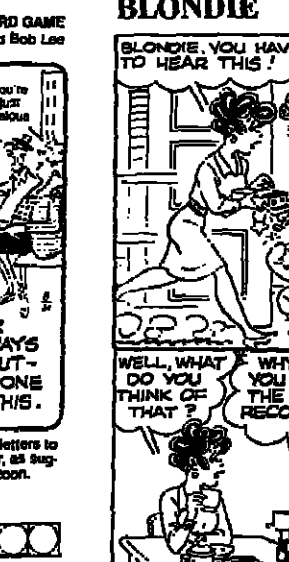
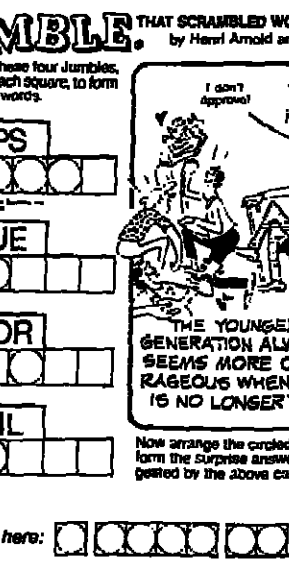
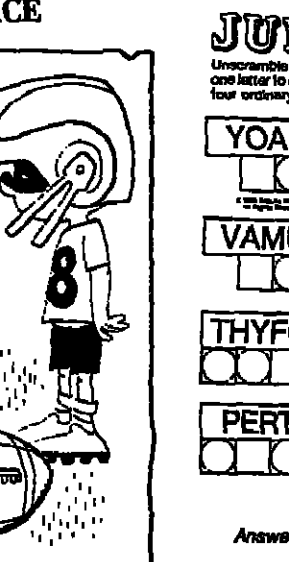
## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



\*YOU HAVE TO CHANGE YOUR SOCKS EVERY SO OFTEN OR YOU'LL GET RING-AROUND-THE-ANKLES.

Yesterday's Jumble: FOCUS MAGIC HARBOR GHETTO

Answer: Might also be "Bird"—even when tearfully me-A BIG "SHOT"

## BLONDIE



## Former A 12 More S NFL for U

By Michael Wilbon

WASHINGTON — The National Football League has agreed to pay 12 former players \$1 million each to settle a lawsuit filed by the Philadelphia Eagles.

All 12 are former players of the Eagles, who were injured while playing for the team between 1960 and 1970.

The Eagles agreed to pay the former players \$1 million each to settle a lawsuit filed by the Philadelphia Eagles.

The lawsuit was filed by the former players, who claimed that the Eagles had used a chemical called DDT to treat the field during the 1960s and 1970s.

The former players claimed that the DDT had caused them to develop cancer and other health problems.

The Eagles agreed to pay the former players \$1 million each to settle the lawsuit.

The former players are now free to sue the Eagles for any other damages they may incur.

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## SPORTS

# Former All-Pro Solt, 12 More Suspended by NFL for Using Steroids

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League has suspended 13 players it says tested positive for anabolic steroids, including former all-pro Ron Solt of the Philadelphia Eagles.

All 13 are banned from their teams for a minimum of 30 days. They can be further tested by the league on an "unannounced" basis and if failing the test again, will be suspended for the rest of the season.

In addition, the NFL announced four-game suspensions Tuesday for Los Angeles Rams' cornerback Leroy Irvin, and the Denver Broncos' tight end, Orson Mobley, as second-time violators of substance-abuse regulations.

The 13 players were among 2,200 tested for steroids at training camps this summer and came from eight of the league's 28 teams, with three from the Buffalo Bills and two each from the Green Bay Packers, New York Jets and San Francisco 49ers. Only five of the 13 are linemen, those most often suspected of taking the drugs usually used by players seeking more weight and strength.

Solt, a 27-year-old guard who was voted an all-pro in 1987, is the best known of the 13. He played at the University of Maryland from 1981 through 1984, was drafted by the Indianapolis Colts and traded last year to the Eagles. But he missed most of the season because of knee injuries.

The Bills lost fullback Sean Donohue and his brother Tom, a linebacker, as well as linebacker Matt Jankowski, the Chicago Bears lost de-

fensive back Maurice Douglas; the Packers offensive tackle Mike Arley and Keith Uecker; the Los Angeles Raiders defensive end Mark Mizel; the Rams tight end Vernon Kopp; the Jets running back Vince Knox; the 49ers running back Keith Henderson and receiver Rolin Putter.

The suspended players do not have to be paid by their teams.

This was the first time a professional sport has punished athletes for using steroids. Last year, 24 NFL players were suspended for using illegal substances. Earlier this year, the Seattle Seahawks' fullback, Tony Burre, was suspended four games for that reason.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle announced March 21 that the NFL would test for steroids in 1987 and 1988. He was taking disciplinary action for the first time.

Don Shula, the Miami Dolphins' coach, said Tuesday that "all players had enough warning. There was a letter the commissioner sent to everybody during the offseason outlining his steroid- and drug-testing policy. That was out in plenty of time for anybody that was on them to get off them, knowing they were going to be tested."

Cene Upshaw, head of the NFL Players Association, said in a statement that the union is "concerned that even these few suspended players were not tested accurately or treated fairly."

He added: "We are adamantly opposed to steroid use in the NFL, but we have no confidence in the accuracy of the testing procedures and the integrity of the overall program of the NFL drug adviser," Dr. Forrest Tennant.

Joe Browne, the league's director of communications, said the NFL is confident of the accuracy of its testing procedures. "We've conducted Olympic-caliber testing, that takes everything into account," he said.

"They are not drug-free," said the NFL's general manager, Bill Polian, adding that he would welcome back his three suspended players.

"I don't believe that they ought to be branded with a scarlet letter," Polian said. "They're not felons. They're not bad kids. They're good kids who made a mistake and are paying the penalty for it."

[The Jets' coach, Joe Walton, said that neither Riley nor Amos would be brought back to the team after their suspension period is up. The New York Times reported.

[Walton said that, regardless of the test, "neither had a chance to make the club." But several players said Riley would have made the team had it not been for the test results. He had started the three exhibition games in the absence of the Pro Bowl star, Al Toon, who agreed to terms Monday.]

The Packers could be hurt the most because Arley and Uecker appeared headed for starting spots on the team's offensive line. The Packers have been hard-pressed to stop draft pick Tony Mandarich, an offensive tackle.

Mike Shanahan, the Raiders' coach, said Mraz had played well enough to make the team, and that Mraz "was very disappointed and very emotional." He said he was aware of the new policy since April 1. He informed me that he had not been on them since then.

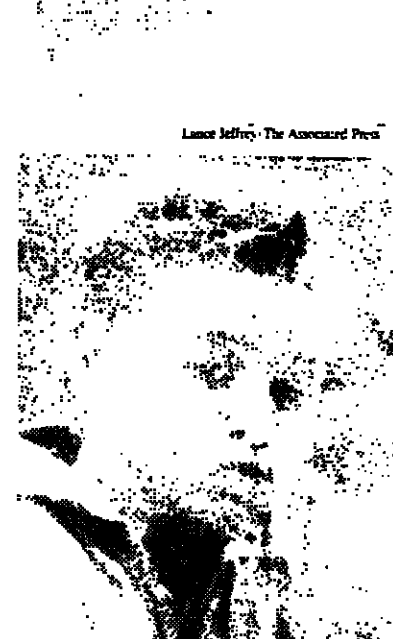
Upshaw, in his statement, said the union's next step "will be to talk to each suspended player to determine the appropriate action in each case."



Adam Steinberg/The Associated Press



Chris Evert, above left, frowned at the ball and Hana Mandlikova, above right, pouted at an official, while Andre Agassi, bottom left, and Larisa Savchenko, bottom right, and all four made it into the second round of the U.S. Open.



Peter Morgan/The Associated Press

## Becker Hangs On To Win in 5 Sets After Losing First 2

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Boris Becker, the three-time Wimbledon champion, went to the edge against a free-spirited, go-for-broke Californian in the second round Wednesday and barely survived.

Becker lost the first two sets to Derrick Rostagno and saved two match points in the fourth-set tiebreaker before clawing back to win, 1-6, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3, in a 4½-hour marathon filled with spectacular points.

Top-seeded Ivan Lendl, who has won the Open three times and reached the finals seven, struggled a little before beating Diego Perez, 6-1, 7-6, 6-4, in a first-round match suspended by rain Tuesday night.

Seeded Graf, the women's top seed, had her usual yawner, advancing to the third round by beating Nathalie Herremann, 6-1, 6-1. Second-seeded Martina Navratilova beat Julie Halard, and fifth-seeded Zina Garrison beat Gigi Fernandez. (See Scoreboard)

Rostagno, 24, played the aggressor through most of the match in sweating heat and humidity against Becker, a 21-year-old West German who has had little luck at the U.S. Open.

Becker suffered blisters on both feet last year when he lost in the second round to unseeded Darren Cahill, and he got knocked out in the round of 16 in 1985 and 1987. Becker's best showing was in 1986, when he reached the semifinals.

He said his poor Open performance stems in part from his emphasis on the two Grand Slam events that are more important to

him: Wimbledon and the French Open.

"I build my season on them, and I peak there, and you almost have to keep your peak another two months," Becker said. "It was good I had to struggle, come back and win it."

Rostagno charged the net repeatedly and scorched the hard court with his serves in the first set, as Becker missed some easy shots and looked slow.

"I was enjoying myself out there," Rostagno said. "I was rather sad it didn't turn out my way, because I think it should have. I'll

## U.S. OPEN

have to watch it on replay, and maybe one time I'll win it."

The crowd of 18,876, originally pulling for Becker, began cheering the American as they sensed a major upset in the making.

Becker pushed the second set to 6-6, but wilted in the tiebreaker, dropping the final six points to lose, 7-1.

He said he began thinking of the Davis Cup match in July in which he was down two sets to Andre Agassi. Becker won that match in five sets and West Germany went on to eliminate the United States.

Becker's serve-and-volley game, virtually absent in the first two sets, began to assert itself in the third. In the fourth, Rostagno served for the match after breaking Becker to go ahead 6-5. The break-point came on a cross-court backhand volley, with Becker stretched on the court after he had lunged for a forehand.

Rostagno won the first point of the next game, but Becker took the next four to set up the tiebreaker.

Rostagno broke Becker on the ninth point of the tiebreaker to go up 5-4, then moved to within a point of clinching the match when Becker snatched a backhand return long.

But Becker saved the first match point when Rostagno hit a forehand volley long. Rostagno lost his second chance at victory when he misjudged a net-court shot by Becker that appeared to be going wide. Rostagno was handcuffed by the shot and could only deflect it out.

"When you get a shot like that on match point, it's quite sweet," Becker said. "I was hoping he would go down the line, but he read my mind. And the only chance I had to win that point was (to) hit the tape. He was there to hit the volley."

Rostagno said that was the turning point of the match. "He probably had the feeling at the net that nothing could go wrong. I was thinking if he didn't use up all his luck at that point, then nothing would. I thought I would have a few lucky breaks after that."

Becker won the next two points, the second one a beautiful backhand lob that caught Rostagno at the net, and the tiebreaker, 5-4. The fifth set seemed to be all Becker's, as he raced to a 5-1 lead, but Rostagno refused to quit. He held serve, then broke Becker at 30 to pull within 5-3. But Becker asserted himself quickly on Rostagno's serve and broke him back to take the match.

Rostagno was ranked as high as No. 36 on the Association of Tennis Professionals tour last year.

## SIDELINES

### Maradona Hints of Drastic Decision

ROME (AP) — Diego Maradona, the Argentine soccer star, said Wednesday he had instructed his lawyers to find a way out of his \$1.5 million-a-year contract with Napoli that runs until 1993, and that he would arrive Thursday from Buenos Aires to begin talks with the Italian team.

In an interview with an Italian television station, Wednesday, Maradona said he had "made a decision that no one could possibly guess." He called it "a very, very drastic decision" and, asked if he was ready to play replied: "No, no. I don't need football."

### Jugoplastika Sues Celtics Over Radja

BOSTON (AP) — Jugoplastika, the Yugoslavian basketball team, has filed a multimillion-dollar lawsuit against the Boston Celtics in U.S. District Court here, alleging that the National Basketball Association team lured its former star, Dino Radja, to the United States and encouraged him to break a four-year contract.

The Celtics have likened Radja's contract with Jugoplastika to a college agreement that prevents playing for another university but would not stop a player from joining the NBA. L. Peter Pacher, an attorney for Jugoplastika, disputed that interpretation and said Radja was paid by the club and received housing and other considerations.

### Ferry and Shaw Debut Big in Italy

ROSETO DEGLI ABRUZZI, Italy (AP) — U.S. stars Danny Ferry, with 30 points, and Brian Shaw, with 23, made their debuts with the Messaggero Roma basketball team and scored more than half its points during a 104-80 victory over second-division Pesapescia Montecatini on Tuesday night in the opening round of the Lido delle Rose tournament. The four-team tournament is a warm-up for the Italian major league regular season, which begins Sept. 24.

### For the Record

Kirk Gibson, the National League's most valuable player last season, and Franklin Stubbs, another Los Angeles Dodger outfielder, both underwent knee surgery Tuesday. Gibson was found to have a partial tear in his left hamstring, but is expected to be ready to play without limitation next spring.

Paul Janszen testified Wednesday that Pete Rose conceived of the idea of deceiving the federal government about his ownership of a \$47,646 race-track ticket, but was blocked by U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel from testifying about Rose's knowledge of an alleged drug operation on the grounds that it was irrelevant to Thomas Gionessa's trial. (AP)

## VANTAGE POINT/Bud Collins

## The Saddening Saga of Pam Shriver

International Herald Tribune

FLUSHING MEADOW, New York — First came the on-court divorce. Then the election that was lost. Finally, ushered to the gate before the U.S. Open had hardly begun.

"A mid-life crisis is the accurate description of what I'm going through," Pam Shriver is saying after her 6-2, 6-3 wipeout by the mercurial Ukrainian, Larisa Savchenko. Sounds right. For a tennis player, 27 is just about perfect crisis time.

Twenty-seven? Can this admirable young woman, who illuminated Flushing Meadow in her debut in 1978, be only 27? Was she only 16 as the Great Whopping Crane, flapping all the way to the final, a series she's never attained again?

"It's not old 27," she says with a sigh. "I hurt a lot over. Maybe because I'm so big, and not that well coordinated, and matches seemed to take so much more out of me. I think I feel like an old pitcher. I'm past the stage of starting and even middle relief. Now I'm just good for a couple of pitches — a couple of jolts and a couple of jokes."

With that remark she smiles for the first time. Sitting in a remote corner of the National Tennis Center, she wonders "whether it's time to go on to other things." There is trouble controlling the tear ducts as she talks. "Eight-and-a-half years together — and I hear about Martina dumping me from somebody else." And this a pairing made in the hall of fame, a flanking such as never before had graced a tennis court.

This was Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, whose romance with the game of doubles gladdened the hearts of millions around the world. Starting in 1981 they led the good times roll, and the major titles, too: 20 of them, including five Wimbledon, four U.S. Opens and a 1984 Grand Slam.

When you listed historic couples — Orphan Annie and Sandy, Napoleon and Josephine, Ab-

bott and Costello, gin and vermouth — there was no way to overlook Martina and Pam. They won 74 of 91 tournaments, a mark of 954 on a 373-17 match record. A juggernaut in skirts.

"Now," says Shriver, "it's over, and that really hurts. How did I find out? Somebody told me they'd read in the paper that Martina was playing the Open with Hana [Mandlikova]. We were more than partners, we were friends, and... like this it ends."

Navratilova disagrees with this version. Later, she says, "It's a trial separation. Pam's having a difficult time. She needs time off. We can get back together."

"All right," Shriver says, "she did call me before and say she thought I should take six months off. She knew I just wasn't there — the way I'd been playing, slipping from fifth to ninth in the rankings."

"But I told her doubles was a different matter. I thought we should play the Open. She said it wasn't fun anymore. The classic kiss-off."

"Then there was the election," Shriver says with a shrug. After four years as vice president of the Women's International Tennis Association, she was voted out of office Sunday night.

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## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

West

National League

East

West

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 302 000-13 9

Boston 202 000-8 4

Seattle 202 000-8 4

Pittsburgh 202 000-8 4

Philadelphia 202 000-8 4

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Leveraged Education

WASHINGTON—College tuition is going through the roof. Latest reports indicate it now costs \$21,000 to send your loved one for a year to any respectable institution in the United States.

It is not the end of high tuition raises but rather the beginning.

Most educational experts predict that by 1995 the average 150-pound male student or a 110-pound female student will be \$1 million a year, not counting admission to basketball games.

Who will be the lucky students? Young people whose parents have made a killing in Time-Life-Warner Brothers stock or who own six or seven skyscrapers in a rezoned Central Park.

I asked Meyer Daniloff, a Regis Professor of Matriculation at Ivy League Normal, why tuitions were rising so fast. He replied, "All the universities in America are looking for a better class of student, and the only way we can get it is to raise the price of admission. We're tired of the grungy, unkempt, badly mannered student of the past, and the only way to get rid of them is to raise the rates. As the midget who

saw on J.P. Morgan's lap once said, 'If you have to ask what college costs, then you can't afford it.'"

"Won't schools become boring if only rich kids can attend them?" They will at first, but pretty soon the students will get used to being with their own kind, and you will have a country club atmosphere that most schools at the moment seem to lack.

"Is there any way that middle-class students can find the wherewithal to attend college?" "Of course. You don't think our society would keep them out just because they can't afford to go?" "How can they do it?"

"They can buy a state lottery ticket, and if they win the lucky jackpot they can go to any school of their choice. But they have to pick all eight numbers before the registrar will accept them."

He continued, "The main advantage to the schools raising tuition is that they get a fat cat student who will eventually give to the alumni fund. The downside is that if it gets too expensive to go to college, fathers and mothers will not know what to do with their offspring when they reach 18 years of age. Parents in the past could get rid of their children without looking cruel by sending them to college. Now the children will have every excuse to stay in the house forever."

I said, "Without intending to, the colleges are making life miserable for the parents of middle- and lower-class kids."

"It's a difficult problem, but there is nothing you can do about it. There was always the fear that America would eventually price itself out of higher education. This is as good a time as ever."

"What do the students who pay the top-of-the-line fee get a better education?"

"I don't see why they should. We're not saying all parents have to come up with the tuition or else. All we're saying is that if a student chooses to become an airline pilot for a drug cartel just because he can't afford school we are not to blame."

"Will you guarantee tuition is not going to rise more in just a few years?"

"When it comes to education, nobody can predict the future. But I'll bet Pete Rose anything that it isn't going to go down."

## Sachiyo Kaifu: Life as a Political Wife

By Fred Hiatt and Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

TOKYO—Elegant in her Yves Saint Laurent dress, at ease in her Tokyo penthouse apartment, Sachiyo Kaifu, first lady of Japan, seems at first glance a woman who might spend her days commuting from hair salon to bridge club to tea ceremony.

Such is not the life of a political wife in Japan.

Now, as for the past 30 years.

## A missed bow on the street can hurt more than a missed Diet vote.

Kaifu, youthful and self-possessed at 56, represents her husband in his home district, attending an endless round of weddings, funerals, festivals and home visits in a nation where an intricate network of personal relations determines political success and where a missed bow on the street can hurt more than a missed vote in the Diet. She used to do the four-hour train commute every day, while her husband remained in Tokyo; now she can only make it on weekends.

"A Dietman's wife has got to be on call," Kaifu said. "I don't think that basic thing is going to change, and I accept that as my role."

In an interview just before leaving for the United States with her husband, Kaifu, surrounded by orphans, and family and friends, she talked about Japan's recent sex scandals, her life as a Dietman's wife, her family, her travels and her first three weeks as Japan's first lady. Her husband, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, 58, was chosen suddenly and at an unusually young age for Japan, leaving Sachiyo Kaifu scrambling to adjust—worrying, for example, whether Margaret Thatcher's visit next month will conflict with one of the many constituents' weddings she has promised to attend.

"It came out of the blue," she said, sitting very properly on a couch in her modestly decorated apartment overlooking the Imperial Palace grounds.

But worrying is nothing new.

Three years after they married—she had been working as a "tea server" in a Dietman's office and he as a Dietman's aide—he was called to his boss's district to help campaign. Left in her tiny apartment with a 2-year-old son but no telephone, Sachiyo Kaifu did not hear from her husband for four months.

When she finally received a card, it told her to pack up and move to the district, near the central Japanese city of Nagoya. Her husband, at the unheard-of young age of 29, had been chosen to run for office to replace his retiring boss, she was told when she arrived.

Her lessons in political wife began at the knees of an unforgiving battery of elderly campaign supporters, she once recalled for magazine interviewer Shoko Iida. Dressed in a demure gray kimono, intended to give her a humble air, she spent her days at the back of a campaign truck, prodded to tuck her backside in and keep her spine straight, bouncing over dusty rural roads, bowing at anything that moved and, to be safe, many things utility poles, scarecrows—that didn't.

When he won, she thought she could relax. "I didn't realize it was all just beginning," she said.

In Japan, the day after an election, candidates and their families are expected to go door-to-door, bowing and offering thanks. For days, she and her husband did just that.

In 1974, when her husband won his first major post in the national government, Kaifu still dared not leave the constituency. But, fearing for her husband's health, she sent her 11-year-old daughter to Tokyo to tend her father, serve drinks to visitors, study late into the night for her junior high school entrance exams, and rise early to prepare breakfast for her father and march off to school.

The girl never complained, but her mother decided it was too much and began commuting daily between the district, where she cared for her stepfather and the voters, and Tokyo, where she took care of her family. It was all to follow the advice of one elderly adviser: "What is important is the candidate. No one can replace the candidate, but anyone can replace the wife."



Sachiyo Kaifu: "Very clearly, the times have changed."

Reminded this week that she once had endorsed that view, Sachiyo Kaifu laughed and said in her unusually forthright style, "That was in my youth. Now I can say, I am a unique and irreplaceable woman."

She was trained as a dietitian and a teacher and, she said with another laugh, "I still hold those cards." But she said she has viewed her husband's career in part as her own. "I like to think I've walked side by side, advanced side by side, with him."

Still, she is far from a Rosalynn Carter. While Kaifu said she

brings the view of the housewife and the consumer to her husband, he never talks issues with her, she said. "It's sort of a one-way discussion," she said.

One issue that has clearly been a family topic is the sexual escapades of leading politicians in Prime Minister Kaifu's ruling party. Kaifu's predecessor, Soikei Uno, had to resign after 69 days in office in part because of reports he had paid to have sex with a geisha.

Kaifu's chief cabinet secretary, Tokuo Yamashita, 69, was forced from office after only two weeks

## PEOPLE

## Bush Daughter, Spouse Reportedly Separated

Dorothy Walker Bush LeBlond, the only daughter of President George Bush, has separated from her husband and, with her two children, is staying with her parents at their seaside estate, sources in Kennebunkport, Maine, said Wednesday. LeBlond, 30, and her husband, William LeBlond, were married on Sept. 1982. Her husband, who is with an investment firm, and the president's daughter, who heads the Maine tourism bureau, live in Cape Elizabeth, Maine. She is the youngest of the Bush children.

Billy Wilder, the 83-year-old movie director, will sell 54 paintings and sculptures from his collection at an auction at Christie's in New York in November. Wilder, winner of six Academy Awards, said that, at a time when art prices have soared to what he called "unreal" levels, he wanted to watch the action. "Can you imagine Andy Warhol being around when those idiots were fighting over his cookie jars at \$10,000 a shot?" he asked. "I wanted to have the fun of being at the auction and watching." The collection includes works by Renoir, Picasso, Braque, Klee, Schiele, Joan Miró, Balthus and Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, as well as paintings by Latin American artists such as Fernando Botero. He also owns many works that he is not selling, he said, including "French primitives, African and pre-Columbian art, and works by Saul Steinberg and David Hockney, who are friends of mine."

A growing artists' boycott has led to the loss of two scheduled exhibitions of contemporary art in Washington, and a third is endangered. The background is the Corcoran's cancellation of the Robert Mapplethorpe photography show and Congressional threats to federal arts subsidies. "It's clear the Corcoran does not have the integrity to stand up for what they're supposed to be doing," said the New York painter Ross Bleckner, one of the protesters. More than a dozen artists have acted to withhold their work. A show by Annette Lemieux, a young conceptual artist, has been "indefinitely postponed." Another of the work of six sculptors has been canceled. "10 + 10: Contemporary Soviet and American Painters," a touring show, may also be withdrawn.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

**A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES**  
AWAITS YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE 6  
**READ OUR CAREER OPPORTUNITIES**

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